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THE

MULTUM IN PARVO

GUIDE TO LONDON

AND ITS ENVIRONS.

G. A. London
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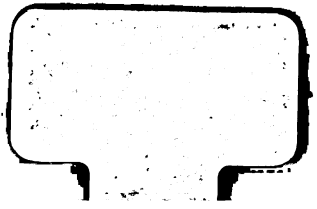
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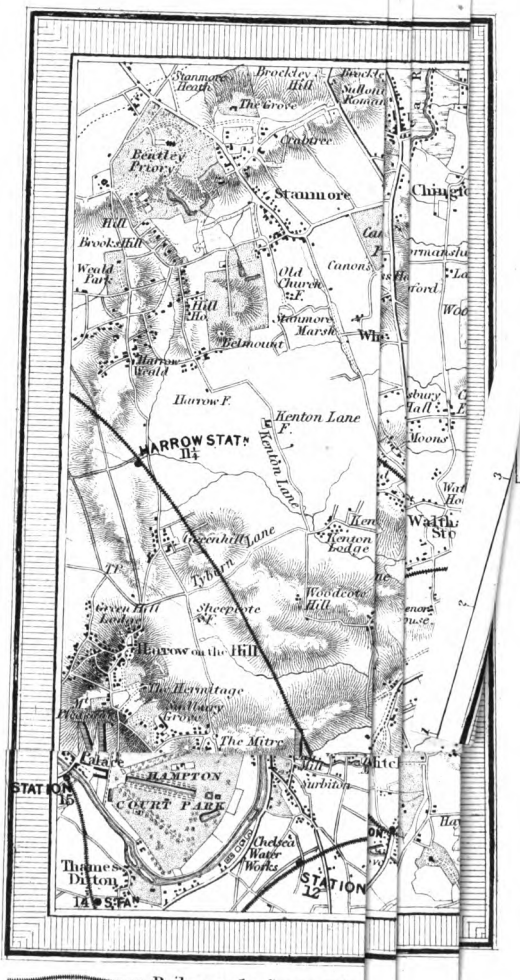

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THE

MULTUM IN PARVO

GUIDE TO LONDON

AND ITS ENVIRONS,

ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE MILES ROUND,

FOR THE RESIDENT AND THE VISITOR;

WITH

CAB FARES, PRINCIPAL OMNIBUS ROUTES,

ETC., ETC.

Gough Adds London
8° 372.

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EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHARING-CROSS.

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PREFACE.

All visitors to London naturally ask "What ought we to see in this great metropolis? What amusements does it provide? and what are its literary, artistic, and scientific resources?"

The following work is an attempt to answer such questions as briefly as possible. Many matters are also inserted for the use of those who must combine business with sight-seeing and recreation.

Many residents and visitors may also wish to become acquainted with some of the interesting places and rich landscapes to be found in "The Environs of London." For these the short historical, antiquarian and other notices will, it is hoped, be found useful.

The work is divided into two parts; the First referring more especially to London, the Second to "The Environs."

A map of the country round London is added, containing the most interesting places, with the principal roads and railways.

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MULTUM IN PARVO

GUIDE TO LONDON.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION AND NOTICES.

Site.—The Metropolis stands on parts of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent. The alluvial deposit called the London Clay underlies the capital, and contains the fossil remains of about 400 species of shells, and 50 species of fish. There is also a diluvial deposit, in which bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus are found.

Extent and Population.—London covers an area 11 miles long and 10 wide; contains more than 330,000 houses; 10,000 streets, and had, in 1871, 3,251,804 inhabitants, who are increasing at the rate of 60,000 a year.

DIVISIONS.

The City is divided into 26 wards, each having its own Alderman, and contains 97 parishes "within the walls," and 11 "without." The Lord Mayor, the 26 Aldermen, and 206 Common Councilmen form the Corporation or governing body.

Westminster lies to the west of Temple Bar, and consists of 9 parishes, St. Margaret's and St. John's forming Westminster proper, and the remaining 7 the "liberties."

Southwark, or the **Borough,** extends along the south of the Thames, east and west of London Bridge.

Parliamentary Divisions are 7 in number; the City, the Borough, Westminster, and the four districts created by the Reform Bill in 1831, viz., Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, Marylebone, and Lambeth.

The City sends four members to Parliament, each of the others two.

Board of Works Districts, 38 in number, each sending representatives to the Central Board; the object being to secure effectual sanitary regulations, and especially a more thorough system of drainage.

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There are eight **Postal Subdivisions,** viz., N., N.W., S.E., S.W., E., E.C., W., W.C. The suburban districts extend to a distance of 12 miles from the General Post Office.

THE LEADING ROUTES.

EAST AND WEST ROUTES:—

1.—The Thames, or Victoria Embankment. Along the river, from Blackfriar's Bridge to Westminster Bridge, passing the Temple, and the river front of Somerset House.

2.—From Hyde Park Corner to the Bank, along *Piccadilly* (passing on the north side Apsley House, the Junior Athenæum Club, 116; the St. James's Club, 106; the Naval and Military Club, 94; Bath House, the residence of Lord Ashburton; Devonshire House, Burlington Arcade, Burlington House, the Albany, and St. James's Hall, and on the south side the Green Park, Egyptian Hall, St. James's Church, and the Geological Museum). *Down Regent-street* (passing the Gallery of Illustrations and the Junior Carlton Club), or down the *Haymarket* (passing the Haymarket Theatre and the Queen's Theatre), by *Trafalgar-square* (passing the College of Physicians, the National Gallery, St. Martin's Church and the Nelson Column), by *Charing-cross* (passing the statue of Charles I. by Le Sœur). *Along the Strand* (passing Northumberland House, the South-Eastern railway station, the Adelphi Theatre, Exeter Hall, Somerset House, the churches of St. Mary-le-Strand and St. Clement's Danes, Clement's-inn, the site of the Law Courts, and Temple Bar), *down Fleet-street* (passing Middle and Inner Temple Lanes leading to the Temple, St. Dunstan's Church and St. Bride's Church), *up Ludgate-hill* (passing St. Martin's Church), *through St. Paul's Churchyard* (by the Cathedral and St. Paul's School), and *down Cheapside* (passing the Peel statue, Bread-street, where Milton was born, the church of St. Mary-le-bow, and King-street, leading to the Guildhall, Mercer's Hall, and Saddler's Hall). Distance, 3 miles, 320 yards. This route may be continued through *Cornhill*, to *Whitechapel* and *Bow*.

3.—From the Marble Arch, Hyde Park, to the Bank, along *Oxford-street* (passing near Portman, Grosvenor, Hanover, Cavendish, Soho, Bedford, Bloomsbury, and Russell Squares, and the British Museum), along *Holborn* (passing near Red Lion-square, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Furnival's Inn, Staple Inn, and over the new Viaduct, and by St. Andrew's Church), through *Skinner-street* (passing St. Sepulchre's Church, and near to the New Meat Market and Bartholomew's Hospital), down *Newgate-street* (passing the ancient prison, Christ's Hospital, Christ Church, and Newgate Market), then to *Cheapside*, as in Route 2. Distance, 3 miles, 375 yards.

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4.—From Paddington to the Bank, by the *New-road* and *Marylebone-road* (passing the Regent's Park), along the *Euston-road* (passing the North-Western railway station at Euston-square and the Great Northern station at King's-cross), through *St. Pancras* and *Pentonville*, and then along the *City-road* through *Finsbury*. Distance, 5 miles, 550 yards.

5.—Thames-street, from *Blackfriar's Bridge* to the *Tower*, passing the *Billingsgate* fishmarket, the *Coal Exchange*, and the *Custom House*.

NORTH AND SOUTH ROUTES:—

6.—Edgeware-road. From *Kilburn*, by *St. John's Wood* and *Maida-hill*, to *Oxford-street*.

7.—Park-lane, connecting *Piccadilly* with *Oxford-street*.

8.—Bond-street, connecting *Piccadilly* with *Oxford-street*.

9.—Regent-street, uniting *Pall Mall* with *Oxford-street*, and extending along *Portland-place* to the *Regent's park*.

10.—Tottenham Court-road, connecting *Oxford-street* with the *Euston-road*, and extending by the Hampstead-road to *Camden Town* and *Kentish Town*.

11.—Gray's Inn-road, connecting *Holborn* with the *Great Northern Railway*, King's-cross, passing *Grays Inn* and the *Royal Free Hospital*. Distance, 1,666 yards.

12.—Aldersgate-street, connecting by Goswell-street-road St. Paul's and the General Post Office with the "Angel" at Islington, passing *Carthusian-street*, leading to the *Charter House*.

13.—From London Bridge to Kingsland and Dalston, by *King William-street*, along *Gracechurch-street*, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Shoreditch*, and the *Kingsland-road*, passing the Eastern Counties Railway Station.

PRINCIPAL OMNIBUS ROUTES.

Acton Bottom to Whitechapel, *Green*, marked "Bayswater," viâ Shepherd's-bush, Oxford-street, Charing-cross, St. Paul's, Whitechapel.

Barnsbury-park to Kennington-gate, *Brown*, viâ Offord-road, Thornhill-road, Barnsbury-road, Goswell-road, Post-Office, St. Paul's, Blackfriars' Bridge, Kennington-road.

Bayswater to London Bridge Railway Station, *Green*, marked "Bayswater," viâ Hyde-park, Oxford-street, Holborn, Cheapside, and Bank.

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Brixton to Great Northern Railway Station, King's-cross, *Green*, marked "Caledonian," viâ Kennington, Lambeth, Westminster Bridge, Whitehall, Charing-cross, Strand, Temple-bar, Chancery-lane, and Gray's-Inn-road.

Brompton to London Bridge, *White*, marked "Brompton," viâ Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Haymarket, Strand, Fleet-street, St. Paul's, Cheapside, Bank, and King William-street.

Great Western Railway to London Bridge, *Chocolate*, marked "Paddington," viâ Edgeware-road, Oxford-street, Regent-circus, Holborn, Newgate-street, Cheapside, and Bank.

Hammersmith to London Bridge, *Red*, marked "Hammersmith," viâ Kensington, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Haymarket, Charing-cross, Strand, Fleet-street, Cheapside, and Bank.

Hampstead to Bank, *Green*, marked "Hampstead," viâ Haverstock-hill, Camden-town, Hampstead-road, Tottenham-court-road, New Oxford-street, Holborn, Newgate-street, and Cheapside.

Highbury to the Bank, *Green*, marked "Favourite," viâ Islington, City-road, Finsbury, and Moorgate-street.

Highbury to the Post Office and the Bank, *Green*, marked "Favourite," viâ Islington, Goswell-road, and Post Office.

Highgate and Hornsey to Westminster, *Green*, marked "Favourite," viâ Holloway-road, Highbury, Islington, St. John-street-road, Gray's-Inn-lane, Holborn, Chancery-lane, Strand, Charing-cross, Parliament-street.

Pimlico to Fenchurch-street Railway Station, *Blue*, marked "Royal Blue," viâ Grosvenor-place, Piccadilly, Strand, Bank, Leadenhall-street, and Billiter-street.

Putney Bridge to London Bridge, *White*, marked "Putney Bridge," viâ Fulham-road, Brompton-road, Piccadilly, Strand, Cheapside.

St. John's Wood to London Bridge, *Green*, marked "City Atlas," viâ Wellington-road, Baker-street, Oxford-street, Holborn, Newgate-street, Cheapside, and Bank.

Waterloo Omnibuses leave Camberwell-gate, pass the Elephant and Castle, along Waterloo-road by South-Western railway station, over Waterloo-bridge, along the Strand, up Pall Mall, Regent-street and Portland-road to Regent's-park.

RAILWAYS FOR THE SUBURBS.

1. Fenchurch Street.—To Stepney, Limehouse, West India Docks, East India Docks, Blackwall, Bow, Stratford, and the North districts by Stepney junction.

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2. Cannon-street to Bermondsey, Deptford, and Greenwich, by the *Greenwich line*. To New Cross, Lewisham, Blackheath, and Woolwich, by the *North Kent line*. To Rotherhithe and New Cross, by the *London, Brighton, and South Coast line*. To Old Kent-road, Queen's-road, Peckham-rye, Denmark-hill, Brixton, Clapham, Wandsworth-road, York-road, and Victoria, by the *South London line from London Bridge*.

3. Broad-street, to Shoreditch, Haggerstone, Dalston, Kingsland, Hackney, Homerton, Victoria-park, Stratford, Islington, Caledonian-road, Camden-road, Adelaide-road, and Kilburn, by the *North London line*.

4. Moorgate-street (Metropolitan railway), to Aldersgate-street, Farringdon-street, King's-cross, Holloway, and Finsbury-park, by the *Great Northern line*. To Camden-road, Kentish Town, Haverstock-hill, and Finchley-road, by the *Midland line*. From Moorgate-street all the stations on the Metropolitan railway can be reached, viz., Gower-street, Portland-road, Baker-street, Edgeware-road, Praed-street (for *Great Western railway*, Paddington), Queen's-road, Bayswater, Kensington, Brompton, (thence to West Brompton, Fulham-road, and Battersea,) South Kensington Museum, Sloane-square, Victoria, York-street, Westminster, the Temple, and Blackfriars' Bridge; thus completing the inner Metropolitan circle. Southwards, from Moorgate-street (by *London, Chatham, and Dover line*,) to Ludgate-hill, Blackfriars' Bridge, Borough-road, Elephant and Castle, Walworth-road, Camberwell New-road, Loughborough-park, and Brixton.

5. Charing Cross (South-Eastern line), is connected with the *South-Western railway* by Waterloo junction, and also, by the same junction, with the lines from *Cannon-street*, *London Bridge*, and with the stations on the *Metropolitan railway*.

6. Victoria station (London and Brighton, London and Dover lines), is connected with the *South-Western line* at Clapham junction. From Victoria station persons can reach Grosvenor-road, York-road, Lambeth, Wandsworth-road, Clapham, Brixton, Denmark-hill, Peckham-rye, Camberwell New-road, Walworth-road, Elephant and Castle, Moorgate-street, Queen's-road, Old Kent-road, Rotherhithe and Bermondsey, London Bridge, Cannon-street, Battersea, Chelsea, West Brompton, Kensington (see), Uxbridge-road, and Latimer-road.

7. Kensington station, Addison-road (West London line), is connected through West Brompton with all the stations on the *Metropolitan line* (see Moorgate-street), also with the lines running from Victoria station (see), and with the *Great Western, Great Northern, South-Western, London and Brighton, London, Chatham, and Dover lines*. Trains to Uxbridge-road (for Shepherd's Bush), Notting-hill, Westbourne-park, Bishop's-

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road, Paddington, West Brompton, Chelsea, Battersea, and Victoria; also to Hammersmith, Turnham-green, and Brentford-road, by the *Kensington and Hammersmith line.*

8. London Bridge station, to which trains run from Cannon-street, Charing-cross, Victoria, and Waterloo-road. From London Bridge runs the *Greenwich line*, also the *North Kent line* to New Cross, Lewisham, Blackheath, and Woolwich; the *Brighton railway* to Rotherhithe, New Cross, Forest-hill, and the Crystal Palace; the *Sutton and Mitcham line* runs to Champion-hill (East Dulwich), North Dulwich, and Tulse-hill, where the *London and Dover* joins the *Brighton line.*

RAILWAYS FOR THE PROVINCES.

To the North and West of England.—Trains run to the N. and W. from the stations at King's-cross and Euston-square; also by the Great Western Railway, from Paddington, and the Great Midland, from St. Pancras.

To the East.—From the Shoreditch station, the Great Eastern Railway and its branches run to Hertford, Cambridge, Ely, Norwich, Yarmouth, and other places.

To the South.—*The South-Western Railway*, Waterloo-bridge, extends to Southampton, Poole, and Portsmouth, passing Hampton-court, Woking, Farnborough, Basingstoke, and Winchester. From Waterloo-bridge, trains run to Windsor, passing Vauxhall, Wandsworth, Putney, Richmond, Twickenham, and Staines, whence a line extends to Reading, by Virginia-water and Ascot.—*The Brighton and South Coast* trains run from London-bridge to Brighton, Newhaven (whence packets for Dieppe), Hastings, and to Portsmouth.—*The South-Eastern Railway* branches from the Brighton line at Reigate, and runs to Folkestone and Dover, sending off branches to Reading, Canterbury, Deal, Ramsgate, and Margate.—*The Tilbury trains* from Fenchurch-street meet the Ramsgate and Margate boats at Thames-Haven, the journey from London to Margate being performed in about 4½ hours.

Cab Fares, (see pp. 97, 98.)

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The London District extends to all places within 12 miles from the Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and is divided into 8 postal districts. By placing the initial letters of the district on the envelope, a more speedy delivery is ensured. The letter-boxes for the London district are distinguished by *red* letters, those for the country and foreign mails by *black*. All places within 3 miles from the General Post-Office are included in the town delivery; and to these there are ten deliveries daily.

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Rates of Postage.—*Inland* letters not weighing above 1 oz. pay 1d., and 1½d. if not over 2 oz., 2d. if not exceeding 4 oz., and so on, at the rate of ½d. for every additional 2 ounces. 1d. extra for every ounce over 12, beginning with the first oz.

Post Cards circulate with ½d. stamp.

Book Post.—Books, printed matter, or manuscript, ½d. each 2 oz. No inland book packet or letter must exceed 1 ft. 6 in. long, 9 in. broad, and 6 in. deep. No packet must weigh above 5 lbs.

Sample Post, restricted to trade patterns or samples. The allowable rates vary according to the countries to which sent.

Money Orders.—Post-office Orders under 10s., 1d.; above 10s. and under 20s., 2d.; above £1 and under £2, 3d.; and so on up to £10.

Newspapers.—½d. each; or if several in a packet, then as book parcels.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

The Telegraphs of the United Kingdom are now under the control of the Post-Office; the usual charge is one shilling for 20 words. The message may be *posted*, and will be transmitted by telegraph when it reaches the post-office. Such message must be on a prepaid form.

DRAINAGE.

31,650,000,000 gallons of sewage are carried into the Thames annually by 50 main sewers, measuring 106 miles on the north side of the river; and 21 sewers, extending 60 miles, carry off the refuse from the south districts. The length of all the subterranean channels may be estimated at 1,000 miles.

LIGHTING.

Eighteen Gas Companies supply London with 13,000,000 feet of gas, sent nightly through 2,000 miles of pipes; making a total of 4,745,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually.

WATER SUPPLY.

Eight Companies provide the metropolis with 100,000,000 gallons of water daily, giving a proportion of 32 gallons for each person. The quality of the water is now much improved, no water being drawn from the Thames below Teddington-lock; and all reservoirs within five miles from St. Paul's must be covered over, or the water purified by filtering.

POLICE.

The Metropolitan Police District extends 15 miles in every direction from Charing-cross, being watched by about 7,000 men, distributed into 22 divisions, and consisting of ordinary con-

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stables, mounted police for the suburbs, and detectives. The central station is in Scotland-yard, opposite the Horse Guards. The modern police system was established in 1829. There are 13 police courts for the metropolis, and 2 for the city.

SECURITY FROM FIRE.

The London Fire Brigade, established in 1833, by ten Fire Insurance Companies, is located in 50 stations, at which powerful engines and trained men are kept ready for action day and night. The metropolis is also divided into 93 districts, each being half a mile square, in which fire-escape ladders are kept, and conductors provided by the Royal Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire. There are also 4 floating stations. 32 miles of telegraph wires connect the various stations.

EXCURSIONS ON THE THAMES.

Up the River.—Taking a Chelsea boat at Hungerford-bridge, the visitor first passes the line of Government Offices on his right hand; then under Westminster-bridge, when he will see the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey on the right, the new St. Thomas's Hospital (p. 59), and Lambeth Palace, the seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury, on the left; further on rises Millbank Prison on the right; beyond which, Vauxhall-bridge spans the river; and a little higher up, the new Battersea-bridge connects the recently formed park with Chelsea. The military asylum called Chelsea Hospital, and the Botanical Gardens, are on the north bank of the Thames.

Down the River.—Embarking in a Greenwich boat at Hungerford-bridge, the visitor will pass in succession Waterloo-bridge, designed by Sir John Rennie; Somerset House; the Temple; Blackfriar's-bridge; St. Paul's Cathedral; Southwark iron-bridge and London-bridge, both designed by Sir John Rennie. Billingsgate fish-market, the Custom-House, the Tower, the St. Katharine and London Docks, all lie on the left bank of the Thames; and lower down, on the same side, the Thames'-tunnel pier will give the tourist an opportunity for inspecting the Tunnel, the great work of Sir I. K. Brunel (p. 59). Still lower down, on the left bank, the East and West India Docks are seen. On the opposite side is Deptford Dockyard; and further down stands Greenwich Hospital, the refuge of old and disabled seamen. After passing Greenwich, the boat proceeds to Woolwich, where the Arsenal, Barracks, Military Academy, and Rotunda, will give ample occupation for several hours. Foreigners are not admitted to Woolwich Dockyard without an order from the Admiralty. Admission to the Arsenal on Tuesdays, by order from the Under-Secretary for War.

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GENERAL HINTS FOR VISITORS TO LONDON.

The following hints and notes may be useful to persons of all tastes, whether they be permanent or temporary residents in the metropolis:—

Amusements.—*Cricket grounds in or near London.* Large spaces are appropriated to cricketing in the Regent's, Battersea, Finsbury, and Victoria parks. The use of the grounds for matches and general practice can be obtained, on complying with the rules, by application to the superintendents of the parks. There are cricket grounds also at Primrose-hill, Hampstead Heath, Wormwood Scrubbs, near Notting-hill station, Brook-green, Hammersmith, Acton-green, Ealing-green, Forest-gate, Clapham-common, Clapton-common, Wandsworth-common, and many others at somewhat greater distances.

We need scarcely mention the famous grounds at Lord's, Islington, and the Kennington Oval. The subscription cricket grounds at Harley-road, Primrose-hill, Park-road, Holloway (Islington Albion), Shepherd's-bush (Royal York), and Telford-road, Brixton-hill, are accessible on subscription terms. The mere spectator will find most interest by attending the matches at Lord's and the Kennington Oval.

Gymnastics.—Notices of all the athletic contests in and near London are advertised in the public journals.

Practice Grounds for gymnastic exercises and training, are open daily at Battersea-park, Victoria-park, Primrose-hill, Kennington-park, and at the German gymnastic establishment, Stainton-terrace, Old St. Pancras-road. The subscription here is but 10s. the half year. Athletic sports of various kinds may be witnessed at Lillie-bridge grounds, Fulham; at Barnes, Richmond, and other places, at all of which "gentlemen amateurs" are admitted to many of the competitions on payment of a small fee.

The various athletic clubs, established in or near London, will afford amateurs abundant opportunities of witnessing flat races, hurdle races, "high jumps," and football; matches at Lillie-ground, Fulham; Clapham-common, Kennington-oval, Wimbledon, and at other places in the vicinity of London. Out of many clubs we may mention the Clapham Rovers, the Wanderers, the Barnes Football Club, the Brixton Football Club, the Blackheath and Wimbledon clubs.

Croquet.—The patrons of this popular game may see it played in first rate style on the ground at Wimbledon, by the members of the All England Croquet Club. Spaces are also allotted for the game in Battersea-park and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of London.

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Archery.—The Royal Toxophilite Society holds its meetings in the Archer's Hall, Regent's-park, where prizes are shot for during the season. The arrangements at the Toxophilite gardens give every opportunity to spectators for witnessing the sports.

Golf.—Many visitors to London, and even some residents, may be surprised to find that golfers can indulge their tastes in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The Royal Blackheath Golf Club has its grounds at Blackheath. The "links" at Wimbledon, where the London Scottish Club plays, will often give opportunities for witnessing the highest skill in the competitions for the gold medal.

Rowing and Canoeing.—London and the suburbs offer ample opportunities for the above-mentioned amusements, especially on the Thames above the bridges, or on the Lea. The owner of a canoe can also indulge his taste on the Serpentine. The various reaches of the Thames are also well suited to sailing boats or small steam yachts. The Thames Sailing Club selects various reaches of the river for its matches, generally near Kingston, Walton, and Richmond. The London Rowing Club has above 400 members; other clubs are the Kingston, Ino, Twickenham, and Orion Club (river Lea). The Cambridge and Oxford eight-oared annual race, the races of the London rowing clubs, and various watermen's matches, will afford abundant interest to lovers of boating and scientific oarsmen.

Angling.—Though the London angler cannot find "sport" close to his door, yet the railways will soon bring him to stations on the Colne, Lea, and Thames, where rod and line may find work. The Midland railway will, in about a quarter of an hour, bring the Londoner to the water near Hendon, called the Brent reservoir, or Welsh Harp Fishery, 350 acres of lake, where splendid pike may be caught by the skilled followers of Walton. Many parts of the river Lea will not disappoint an angler who will take the trouble to study the water, but there are special fishing places, where, for a small subscription, a fair day's sport may be had. The following lie on the Cambridge line:—*White House Fishery*, near Lea-bridge station; *Ferryboat House Fishery*, near Tottenham station; *Blue House Fishery* lies a little farther down the line, near Park station; from Angel-road Junction a quarter of an hour's walk will bring the angler to *Jackson's Water;* close to Ponder's-end station we find the *Anchor and Pike Fishery;* two miles further down are the *Ordnance Waters;* and *Clarke's Waters* a mile lower down, near Waltham station.

The Thames offers many points where good angling may be had. Most of these can be soon reached by the South-Western railway from Waterloo-road; they extend from Putney to Datchet, and include Thames Ditton, Teddington, Sunbury, and other fishing grounds.

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The Colne yields good sport at some places; and close to West Drayton is the subscription water known as Thorney Broad (Great Western railway).

Shooting.—Those who care to witness mere exhibitions of skill with fowling-pieces will find the means of indulging their tastes by attending some of the pigeon shooting grounds in the vicinity of London. The Gun Club, under the presidency of Viscount Stourmont, holds its meetings on nearly every Saturday during the season, at the grounds, Shepherd's Bush. The grounds of the Notting-hill Gun Club are open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on payment of 2s. 6d. each person. The public are also admitted to the grounds at Shepherd's Bush on the same terms. The Hurlingham Club has its shooting grounds near Putney-bridge.

Hunting.—The numerous railways enable residents in the metropolis or visitors to attend the meets of stag hounds, fox hounds, or harriers in the counties adjoining London. The Great Western or South-Western railways will convey the sportsman to Slough or Windsor, whence the meets of the Royal stag hounds may be easily reached. The Surrey Union, East Kent, and Essex fox hounds are not too distant for a real hunter; Sir R. B. Harvey's harriers meet in the neighbourhood of Slough and Windsor. Those who love a run with "foot-beagles" may find all they wish by a journey to Watford on the meet day of Mr. Horsfall's beagles, or they may select the "Eton beagles," which hunt near Windsor.

Horse races and Steeplechases.—From neither of these sports need the Londoner be entirely debarred; the railway will bring him to Epsom for the Derby or Oaks, to Ascot within a few yards of the grand stand, and, if he wish for the tumult of a London crowd, then Hampton races will give him all he can desire.

Good steeplechases may be seen at Woolwich, Croydon, Aldershot, West Drayton, and Windsor, all within easy distance of London.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST WHICH ALL SHOULD SEE.

For more definite information, see the undermentioned places in the Alphabetical Index.

Public Halls.—The Royal Albert Hall, near the Kensington Museum; the halls of the City companies; the Guildhall, King-street, Cheapside; the halls of the Inns of Court, especially those of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn; the Agricultural Hall, Islington; Westminster Hall; the great hall of Greenwich Hospital; the hall of Chelsea Hospital, &c.

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The Houses of Parliament may be inspected on Saturdays by an order from the adjoining office of the Lord Chamberlain. An order from the Speaker, or from a member, will give admission to the Stranger's Gallery in the House of Commons; the House of Lords is open to the public when the house sits as a court of law.

The Courts of Law.—These sit in Westminster Hall in term, when all the courts are open to the public.

The Inns of Court.—Visitors to London should at least stroll through the Temple, inspecting the gardens, halls, and church. The hall and library of Lincoln's Inn, and the gardens of Gray's Inn, will repay a visit.

The Government Offices, especially the new building in Downing-street, the Post Office (get an order to see the letters sorted), the Custom House long room, Somerset House, the Horse Guards, and the coining machinery at the Mint. For this last an order is necessary.

Club Houses, in Pall Mall and St. James's-street (p. 34).

Public Commercial Buildings.—See especially the Bank, for which get an order from a Director, or from one of the officials. The Royal Exchange, where the visitor should glance into the "great room" of Lloyd's.

The Docks.—Every visitor to London should walk through the London and St. Katharine's Docks (just below London-bridge), the East and West India Docks, Blackwall (by Blackwall railway, from Fenchurch-street), and the Victoria Docks (same railway).

Bridges.—See especially Westminster, Hungerford suspension, Waterloo, Blackfriars, and London Bridges.

Railway Stations.—Some of these are well worth inspection, particularly Charing-cross; Victoria; Cannon-street; London-bridge; the Great Northern, King's-cross; the London and North Western, Euston-road; the Great Western, Paddington; South-Western, Waterloo-road; and the Great Midland, in the Euston-road.

Parks and Public Gardens.—An almost rural promenade extends from Buckingham-palace through St. James's-park, the Green-park, Hyde-park, and Kensington-gardens, to Kensington-palace. Visit also the detached parks, such as Battersea, the Regent's, Victoria, and Finsbury Parks (see these in Alphabetical List.)

The Zoological Gardens, (admission, 1s.) Regent's-park, contain animals from nearly all parts of the globe. Visit Kew Gardens (South-Western railway, from Waterloo-road). The Temple Gardens and those at Gray's Inn, are generally open to respectable persons. See one, at least, of the flower shows of the Horticultural Society at Kensington, and of the Royal Botanic

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Society, Regent's-park. Kew Gardens should be visited (South-Western railway, from Waterloo-road.)

Noted Thoroughfares.—Piccadilly, Regent-street, Pall Mall, Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside, to Bank; Thames Embankment; London-bridge; down the river from London-bridge to Greenwich.

Views of London, from the dome of St. Paul's or from the top of the Monument, early on a summer's morning; from Primrose-hill, Regent's-park, Highgate, or Hampstead,—see London from one of these at night.

Museums.—Visit the *British Museum*, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; see the library, get an order to see the reading-room, visit the Egyptian and Assyrian halls, the natural history and art collections, both upstairs and below. Open to the general public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; also on Saturdays in May, June, July, and August.

The South Kensington Museum.—A vast collection, illustrative of art in mediæval and modern times. Note especially the enamels, porcelain, and pictures; also the specimens of artistic work in stone, metal, and wood. The museum is easily reached by the Brompton omnibuses, and is open free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays; on other days by payment of 6d.

Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, contains specimens of ores, metals, geological arrangement of strata, illustrations of mining works, a great variety of marbles, and collections of ancient, mediæval, and modern porcelain. Open every day except Friday.

The Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, contains a closely-packed collection of antiquities and curiosities. Admission by tickets (from a trustee or the Curator) during April, May, and June, each day, except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Naval Museum, Somerset House.

Surgeons' Museum.—This stands in the same square as the Soane Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and its rich physiological and anatomical collection will delight all who have the taste or requisite knowledge to appreciate the contents. Admission by order from a member.

The India Museum, at the new India Office, St. James's-park. Here may be seen a rich collection of models, illustrating the religious and social life of India, with many specimens of native skill in arts and manufactures.

Society of Arts Museum, John Street, Adelphi, near the Strand.

Art Exhibitions.—A simple reference to these may suffice here. *The National Gallery*, Trafalgar-square; paintings of the great masters. *Kensington Museum;* British paintings, and a great

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collection of artistic works. *Dulwich Gallery*, paintings. *The Royal Academy;* exhibitions of paintings and sculpture, during the summer months. *The British Museum*, with its rich collection of Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Roman, and other antiquities. The paintings and statues in the *Houses of Parliament; The Polytechnic Institution*, Regent-street; mechanical arts and chemical illustrations (admission 1s.) *Madame Tussaud's*, wax-work, likenesses of famous men, Baker-street, Portman-square (admission, 1s.) (See these places in the Alphabetical List.)

London International Exhibition.—Opened on the 1st of May, 1871, by the Prince of Wales, for the annual exhibition of "selected works of fine and industrial art, scientific inventions, and music." The building occupies, for the most part, the east and west sides of the Royal Horticultural Gardens, having the Royal Albert Hall for one of the entrances. There are also two entrances from Prince Albert's-road, two from Exhibition-road, one of these being close to the South Kensington railway station, and four entrances from the gardens. The galleries on the east side are appropriated to foreign works of art, those of England being arranged in the west galleries. Rich collections of pottery and porcelain and mosaics are displayed to view beneath the east galleries. The machinery in motion is under the west galleries. Admission 1s. on all days except Wednesday, when the charge is 2s. 6d. Season tickets, 2 guineas for a gentleman, one guinea for a lady. These exhibitions are to be held every year, during the summer.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL THEATRES.

The Royal Adelphi, Strand. Regular drama, farce, &c.

Astley's, Westminster-bridge-road. A circus, &c.

The Britannia, Hoxton. Farce, melodrama, &c.

Royal Court, Sloane-sq. Burlesque, romance, drama, &c.

Charing Cross. Opera, farces, &c.

Covent Garden. Italian Opera.

Drury Lane. Italian Opera, drama.

The Gaiety, Strand. General drama, comic and operatic pieces.

The Globe, Newcastle-street, Strand. General drama, and opera bouffe in English.

The Grecian, City-road. Drama, ballet, and farce.

The Haymarket. General Drama.

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Lyceum, Wellington-street, Strand. French plays occasionally. Stalls, 10s. 6d., dress circle, 5s., pit, 2s., gallery, 1s.

The Olympic, Wych-street, Strand. General drama.

The Pavilion, Whitechapel-road. Opera, drama.

The Philharmonic, Islington. Musical drama.

The Princess's, Oxford-street. Regular drama, farce, &c. Stalls, 7s., dress circle, 5s., upper boxes, 3s., pit, 2s., gallery, 1s.

The Prince of Wales's. General drama.

The Queen's, Long Acre. Regular drama.

Royal Alfred, Church-street, Edgware-road.

The Royalty, Dean-street, Soho. General drama and burlesque.

Sadler's Wells, Islington. Drama, &c,

St. James's, King-street, Pall Mall. General drama and burlesque, French plays.

The National Standard, Bishopsgate. Opera bouffe, general drama, and farce.

The Strand. Burlesques and comedy.

The Surrey, Blackfriars-road. Romance, drama, farce melodrama, &c.

The Vaudeville, Strand. Burlesque, comic drama.

The Victoria, New-cut, Lambeth. General drama, farce, melodrama, &c.

MUSICAL PERFORMANCES AND MUSIC HALLS.

Musical performances on a great scale may be heard during the season, at the newly-erected Royal Albert Hall, Kensington; at Exeter Hall, Strand; the Hanover-square Rooms, and at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, where the Christy Minstrels perform.

The following are a few of the more miscellaneous Music Halls. At most of these semi-theatrical performances and diversified exhibitions are combined with the music.

The Alhambra, Leicester-square. Musical performances, opera bouffé, extravaganza, pantomime, and acrobatics. Stalls, 4s., pit, 2s., hall and balconies, 1s., gallery, 9d. and 6d.

Canterbury Hall, Westminster-road. Music, ballet, &c. Admission, 1s. and 6d.

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Evans's Music and Supper Room, Covent-garden.

Holborn Assembly Rooms. Concerts and dancing. Admission, 1s.

Metropolitan, Edgware-road. Music and ballet.

The Oxford, Oxford-street.

HOTELS, DINING ROOMS, &c.

The following list of Hotels, &c., is inserted here, in alphabetical order, with the hope that it may be useful to strangers visiting London.

Adelphi Hotel, 1—4, John-street, Strand.

Agricultural Hotel, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

Anderton's Hotel, 164—5, Fleet-street.

Burlington Hotel, Cork-street, Piccadilly.

Café de l'Europe, Haymarket.

Cathedral Hotel and Coffee Room, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Charing-cross Hotel and Restaurant.

City Terminus Hotel and Tavern, Cannon-street.

Cock Tavern, 201, Fleet-street.

Crosby Hall Dining Room, Bishopsgate-street. The noble old hall is worth a visit.

Dick's Hotel and Tavern, 8, Fleet-street.

Divan Dining Rooms, Strand.

Dolby's Tavern and Dining Room, Queen's-head-passage, Newgate-street.

Freemason's Tavern, 61—3, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Furnival's Inn Hotel and Tavern, Holborn.

Golden Cross Hotel, West Strand.

Gray's Inn Larder, Gray's Inn-passage, Holborn.

Great Northern Railway Hotel, King's-cross.

Great Western Railway Hotel, Paddington.

Guildhall Tavern, 32 and 33, Gresham-street.

Hatchett's Hotel, 67 and 68, Piccadilly.

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Haymarket, Café de l'Europe.

Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and 269, 270, Holborn.

London Dining Rooms, 191, Fleet-street, corner of Chancery-lane.

Mitre Tavern and Luncheon Bar, Mitre-court, Fleet-street, formerly frequented by Dr. Johnson.

Pall Mall Restaurant, 18, Pall Mall East.

Palace Hotel, 9, Buckingham Palace-gate.

Rainbow Tavern, 15, Fleet-street.

Temperance Hotel (Angus's), 22 and 23, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

M'Ewen's Hotel, 14, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

Terminus Hotel, London-bridge.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

The following list contains some of the more important Churches and Chapels connected with the Church of England, with the Protestant Dissenters, Roman Catholics, Foreign Churches, and also the principal Jewish Synagogues.

Church of England.

The first five, being specially interesting, are placed out of the alphabetical order.

St. Paul's Cathedral; Sundays, 10.30 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Special services in the evening. Week-days, 8 and 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.

Westminster Abbey; Sundays, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Special services 7 p.m.

Chapel Royal, St. James's-palace; Sundays, 10.12 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

Chapel Royal, Whitehall; Sundays, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Temple Church; Sundays, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Admission by Bencher's order.

St. Alban's, Brook-street, Holborn; Sundays, 7, 8, 9, 10.15 and 11 a.m., 2.30 and 7 p.m. Daily, 7 and 8.30 a.m., 8 p.m.

St. Barnabas, Kensington; Sundays, 11 a.m., 3.30 and 7 p.m. Week-days 8.30 a.m., and Wednesdays, 7 p.m.

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St. Clement's Danes, near Temple-bar; Sundays, 11 a.m., 3.30 and 7 p.m. Week-days, 11 a.m., and Fridays, 7 p.m.

The Foundling Hospital Chapel; Sundays, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

St. George's, Hanover-square; Sundays, 11 a.m., 4 and 7 p.m. Week-days, 10 a.m.

St. James's, Clerkenwell; Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Tuesdays, 7.30 p.m.

St. James's, Piccadilly; Sundays, 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m. Week-days, 8 a.m., and Thursdays 7 p.m.

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; Sundays, 11 a.m., 3 and 6.30 p.m. Week-days, 9.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Marylebone; Sundays, 11 a.m., 3.30 and 7 p.m. Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 a.m., Thursdays, 7 p.m.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside; Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Tuesdays, 7 p.m.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square; Sundays, 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m. Wednesdays and Fridays 11 a.m.

St. Margaret's, Westminster; Sundays, 11 a.m., 3.30 and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 12 a.m. and 7 p.m., Fridays, 11 a.m.

St. Paul's, Kensington; Sundays, 9.15 and 11 a.m., 7 p.m.

St. Pancras, Euston-square; Sundays, 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m.

The Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane; Sundays, 11 a.m.

St. Saviour's, Southwark (foot of London-bridge); Sundays, 11 a.m., 3 and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays and Fridays 11 a.m.

The Savoy, Chapel Royal, Strand; open daily, except Saturdays, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.

Protestant Dissenters.

Only a few Places of Worship can be given.

Baptists.

Bloomsbury Chapel, Bloomsbury-street; William Brock, D.D.; Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thursdays, 11 a.m.

Devonshire Square Chapel, near Bishopsgate-street; W. T. Henderson; Sundays, 10.45 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Now removed to Stoke Newington-road.

Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington-butts; C. H. Spurgeon and J. A. Spurgeon; Sundays, 10.45 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays, 7 p.m.

Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square; W. Landells, D.D.; Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 7 p.m.

German Baptist Chapel, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road; Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

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Independents, or Congregationalists.

Kensington Chapel, Phillimore Terrace. J. Stoughton, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m., 3.15 and 6.30 p.m.

Tottenham Chapel, Tottenham-court-road. Sundays, 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Weighhouse Chapel, Fish-street-hill, London Bridge. T. Binney, D.D. Sundays, 10.45 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 7 p.m.

Westminster Chapel, Little James-street, S. Martin. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road. Newman Hall. Sundays, 11 a.m, 3 and 6.30 p.m.

Wesleyans.

Bayswater, Queen's-road. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.

Bethnal Green, Bonner-street. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m,

Chelsea, College-place. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Tuesdays, 7.30 p.m.

City Road. Sundays, 7 and 10.30 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.; Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7 p.m.

Finsbury Chapel, Willow-street. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Islington Chapel, Charlotte-street, Caledonian-road. Sundays 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Jewin Street, City. Sundays, 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Mondays and Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Spitalfields, Church-street. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Mondays and Tuesdays, 8 p.m.

Westminster, Lewisham-street. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Thursdays, 7 p.m.

German Wesleyan Chapel, Grosvenor-street, Stepney. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Society of Friends.

Bishopsgate Street Meeting House. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Tuesdays, 10 a.m.

Deptford Meeting House, 144, High-street. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Thursdays, 10 a.m.

Ratcliffe Meeting House, School-House-lane. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

Jewish Synagogues.

Bayswater Synagogue. Chichester-place, Harrow-road. Saturdays, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; daily service at 7 a.m. and sunset.

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The Great Synagogue. St. James's-place, Aldgate. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi. Daily service at 8 a.m. and sunset.

Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue. In Bevis Marks, City. Daily service, 8 a.m. and sunset.

Irvingite (Catholic and Apostolic).

Chief Church in Gordon-square. Services on Sundays, 6 and 10 a.m. and 4 and 7 p.m; on week-days, daily 6 and 9 a.m., and 3 and 5 p.m.

Scotch Church.

St. Andrew's, Philpot-street, Commercial-road. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 7 p.m.

Crown Court, Covent-garden. Dr. Cumming. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Fridays, 7 p.m.

Holloway Place. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Thursdays 7.30.

Swallow Street, Piccadilly. Sundays, 11 and 6.30.

Moravian Chapel.

32, Fetter Lane, Fleet-street, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 9 p. m.

Swedenborgian (New Jerusalem Church).

Argyle Square Chapel. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Camberwell Chapel, Brunswick-road. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Hatton Garden Chapel, Cross-street. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Plymouth Brethren.

College Street Chapel, Chelsea. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 7 p.m.

Wellbeck Street Chapel, No. 71. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Mondays and Fridays, 7 p.m.

Foreign Protestant Churches.

Dutch Church, Austin-friars, City. Sundays, 11 a.m.

French Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Royal German Lutheran, St. James's-palace. Sundays, 11.30 a.m.

German Lutheran Church, Savoy, Strand. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Swedish Church, Prince's-square, St. George's. Sundays, 11 a.m.

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Swiss Church, Endell-street, near Holborn. Sundays, 11.30 a.m.

Greek Church.

Russian Greek Church, Welbeck-street. Sundays, 11 a.m.; Saturdays, 7 p.m.

Greek Church, London Wall. Sundays, 11 a.m.

Roman Catholic Chapels, &c.

St. George's, Westminster Bridge-road. Sundays, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11 a.m., 3 and 6.30 p.m.

The Italian Church, Hatton-garden. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 and 7 p.m.; daily, 10 a.m.

Kensington Chapel, Newland-terrace. Sundays, 8, 9 and 10 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m.

St. Mary's, Moorfields. Sundays, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m.

The Oratory, Brompton. Sundays, 6.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m.; daily, 6.30 and 10 a.m.

LIST OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES

NOT ALL ENUMERATED IN THE PRELIMINARY MATTER.

THESE are given in the following List, with such references to their position as will enable the visitor to distinguish the respective localities of the buildings, institutions, etc., indicated, and to select the best routes according to the object of his destination. Thus, "British Museum, W.C." signifies that the British Museum is situated in the West Central District.

A.

Abney-park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, N. This cemetery includes the site of Dr. Watt's house.

Academy (Royal) of Arts, instituted 1768; Burlington-house, Piccadilly, W.

Academy (Royal) of Music, 4, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, near Oxford-street, W.

Achilles, the Statue of, in Hyde-park, near Hyde-park corner.

Adelphi, The, a pile of buildings on the banks of the Thames, erected by the brothers, Robert and John Adam. Adam-street leads to the Adelphi from the Strand, W.C.

Adelphi Theatre, in the Strand, W.C. Prices: Orchestra Stalls, 5s.; Dress Stalls, 4s.; First Circle Stalls, 3s.; Pit Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

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Admiralty, The, in Whitehall, near Charing-Cross, S.W.

Agricultural Hall, Liverpool-road, Islington.

Albany, The, Chambers in Piccadilly, W. Canning, Lord Byron, and Macaulay resided here for a time.

Albert-gate, Hyde-park, erected 1845.

Albert Hall (Royal), Kensington, opened by the Queen, 29 March, 1871, the foundation stone having been laid by Her Majesty the 20th May, 1867. The spacious structure is intended to aid in the extension of Art and Science. Designed by Lieut.-Colonel Scott and Captain Fowke. The Hall is 219 feet long, 185 wide, and 135 feet high, the whole being elliptical in form. The great organ has 9,000 pipes, and the wind is supplied by two steam-engines.

Alexandra Theatre, Highbury Barn, Islington.

Aldersgate-street, leading from St. Paul's Churchyard and the Post-Office to the Charter-house, E.C

Alhambra Music Hall, Leicester-square, W.C. Dress Circle, 5s.; other prices: 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d.

Allhallows Barking, an old church in Tower-street, near the Tower, which formerly belonged to the nunnery of Barking, Essex. E.C.

Almack's, or Willis's Rooms, in King-street, St. James's, near Pall-Mall. Almack was the original proprietor. S.W.

Alpine Club, 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

Andrews (St.) Holborn, a church erected by Wren; among its rectors were Bishop Stillingfleet and the political divine Sacheverel, who is buried in the church. E.C.

Anne, Queen, her statue in St. Paul's Churchyard, erected by Bird in 1708.

Antiquaries, Society of; rooms in Somerset-House, Strand, W.C. First established 1572, re-established 1717, incorporated 1751.

Antiquities of London.—See part of London Wall, in St. Martin's court, Ludgate-hill, near St. Pauls, E.C.—London Stone, a part of a Roman *milliarium*, from which distances were measured, fixed in the wall of St. Swithin's church, Cannon-street, E.C.—the Anglo-Roman remains in the British Museum—parts of the Tower of London—the Crypt of St. Paul's—Westminster Abbey—Westminster Hall—St. Stephen's Crypt, beneath St. Stephen's Hall, in the House of Lords—and the Temple Church.

Apostolic (Irvingite) Church, Gordon-square, near University College, W.C.

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Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, near Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C. Hall erected 1670.

Apsley House, the London residence of the Duke of Wellington, at Hyde-park-corner, W.; named from a former owner, Baron Apsley.

Architects, Royal Institute of British; incorporated 1837; office, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.

Arlington-street, Piccadilly, S.W., in which lived Lady Mary Wortley Montague; Pulteney, Earl of Bath; Sir Robert and Horace Walpole.

Armourers' and Braziers' Hall, Coleman-street, near the Bank, E.C. A collection of armour.

Army and Navy Club, Pall-Mall, at the corner of St. James's-square, S.W., erected 1850, at a cost of above £35,000.

Artillery Barracks and Ground, near Finsbury-square, E.C.

Art-Union of London, established 1836; office, 444, West Strand, W.C.

Art, Galleries of.—British Museum for ancient sculpture, W.C.—National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, W.C.—National Portrait Gallery, and other collections in Kensington Museum, W. —Dulwich Gallery, 5 miles from London, S.E.

Arts, Royal Academy of, Burlington-House, Piccadilly, W.

Arts, Society of, John-street, in the Adelphi, Strand, W.C.

Asiatic Society (Royal), 5, New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W. 450 vols. of Chinese books in the library.

Astley's Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge-road, for both equestrian and dramatic entertainments. S.E.

Astronomical Society (Royal), Somerset-House, Strand, W.C.

Athenæum Club, Pall-Mall, on the right hand of the opening to the Park, when facing the York Column. S.W. House erected 1829, from the designs of Decimus Burton. 20,000 vols. in the library.

Austin Friars, Broad-street, City, near the Royal Exchange, E.C. Site of the Augustine Friars' convent; the church is now used by the Dutch.

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B.

Bank of England, Threadneedle-street, City, E.C., stands on nearly four acres of ground; the present building was principally designed by Sir John Soane. The Bank was projected, in 1694, by William Paterson, a Scotchman. Orders may be obtained from one of the Directors to inspect the printing, binding, and ruling rooms, the old note, and weighing offices. To see the bullion office, the order must be marked "bullion office."

Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street, City, E.C.

Baptist Chapels.—*See Preliminary Notice, p. 22.*

Baptist Missionary Society; office, 2, John-street, Bedford Bow, W.C.

Baptist College, Regent's Park, N.W.

Barber-Surgeons' Hall, Monkwell-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, E.C. Contains Holbein's portrait of Henry VIII.

Barclay's Brewery, Park-street, Southwark, S.E. Formerly belonged to Thrale, the friend of Johnson.

Barnabas (St.) Church, Pimlico, S.W. Opened on St. Barnabas's day, 1850; built under direction of Messrs. Cundy. Cost, £15,000.

Barnard's Inn, formerly one of the Inns of Chancery, opposite Furnival's Inn, Holborn, E.C.

Bartholomew's (St.) Church, West Smithfield, E.C.; one of the ancient London churches. Rahere, Court poet of Henry I., is buried here; also Sir Walter Mildmay, founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Bartholomew Close adjoins St. Bartholomew Church, and the fine entrance archway formed the gateway of the old monastery. Here Milton hid himself for a time, after the Restoration.

Bartholomew's (St.) Hospital, West Smithfield, E.C., stands on the site of an ancient hospital founded by Rahere, and refounded by Henry VIII. The hospital contains 22 wards, having accommodation for more than 600 patients. Harvey was physician, and Abernethy surgeon, to St. Bartholomew's.

Bath House, the residence of Lord Ashburton, corner of Bolton-street, Piccadilly. A gallery of Dutch, Flemish and Italian pictures.

Baths, Public.—Bloomsbury Baths, Endell-street, near Holborn, W.C., contains two swimming baths, each holding 25,000 gallons of water, and 73 private baths: 2nd class 2d., and 1st class 6d. Goulston-square, Whitechapel, E.—Lambeth Baths, large, for swimming.—St. Marylebone, swimming-bath, holding 40,000 gallons, W.—Westminster Baths, Dean-street, Westminster, S.W.

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Battersea Park, S.W. contains 175 acres, beautifully laid out in Alpine peninsula and sub-tropical gardens, ornamental water, lawn, plantation, cricket and croquet grounds. The park is reached by trains from the Metropolitan, Ludgate and Victoria stations, also by the river steamboats. *See Environs*, p. 76.

Battersea Iron Bridge, 915 feet long; designed by Mr. Page; finished in 1857.

Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Golden-square, near Regent-street, W.

Bazaars.—Burlington Arcade Bazaar, Piccadilly, W.—Lowther Arcade, West Strand, W.C.—Soho Bazaar, Soho Square, near east end of Oxford Street, W.

Bedford (Duke of), bronze statue by Westmacott, Russell-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Belgravia, the new group of streets and squares surrounding Belgrave Square, to the south of Knightsbridge, S.W.

Bentinck (Lord George), statue by Campbell, Cavendish-square, Oxford-street, W.

Bethlehem, a hospital for lunatics, in St. George's Fields, Lambeth, S.E.; capable of accommodating about 400 patients. Criminal lunatics are confined here.

Bible Society, instituted 1804. Office, 10, Earl-street, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

Billingsgate Fish Market, Thames-street, near London Bridge, E.C. Visit early in the morning.

Bishopsgate Street, leading from the City to Shoreditch and the Eastern Counties Railway Station. Near the City end are the Wesleyan Centenary Hall and Crosby Hall.

Blackfriars Bridge, the old, erected 1769, by R. Mylne; 995 feet long, nine arches, E.C. The present was opened by the Queen Nov. 6, 1869, Mr. J. Cubitt, engineer.

Blackfriars, the area on the east side of Bridge-street, named from the Dominican or Black Friars' convent which stood on the site. E.C.

Blackfriars Road, south of Blackfriars-bridge, leading to Surrey Chapel, formerly Rowland Hill's; the Magdalen, and Surrey Theatre.

Blind, Schools for the, instituted in 1799, St. George's Circus, Blackfriars-road, S.E.

Bloomsbury Baths, Endell-street, near Holborn; opened 1853; two swimming and 73 private baths. W.C.

Bloomsbury Chapel (Baptist); minister, Rev. W. Brock, D.D.; Bloomsbury-street, Holborn, W.C.

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Bloomsbury Chapel (French Protestant), Bloomsbury-street, Holborn, W.C. English Church Liturgy used.

Bolt Court, on the north side of Fleet-street, E.C. Here Dr. Johnson died, 1784.

Bread Street, Cheapside, E.C.; street in which Milton was born.

Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W., consist of 18 acres.

Botolph's (St.) Church, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; monument to Sir Paul Pindar.

Breweries.—Barclay's, Park-street, Southwark, S.E.—Hanbury's, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, E.—Meux's, Oxford-street, corner of Tottenham Court-road, W.C.—Reid's, Liquorpond-street, Holborn, W.C.—Whitbread's, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, E.C.—Combe's, Castle-street, Long Acre, W.C.

Brewers' Hall, Addle-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, E.C. Company incorporated 1424.

Bride's (St.) Church, Fleet-street, E.C., erected by Wren, 1703; steeple 226 feet high; peal of 12 bells. The novelist Richardson is buried here.

Bridewell Prison, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; a palace in time of Henry VIII.

Bridges.—See *Battersea*, *Blackfriars*, *Hungerford*, *London*, *Southwark*, *Vauxhall*, *Waterloo*, *Westminster*.

Bridgewater House, Green Park, S.W. Residence of the Earl of Ellesmere, erected by Sir Charles Barry. Contains above 300 paintings of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch and English schools.

Brighton Railway Station, south side of London Bridge.

British Artists (Painters). Exhibition in Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, during summer. S.W.

British Institution. Exhibition of English paintings in spring, of old masters in summer, at 53, Pall-Mall West, S.W.

British Museum, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C. The new buildings were from the designs of Sir R. Smirke, completed by Mr. S. Smirke. The ground-floor of the building consists of the hall; the reading-room, 140 feet in diameter, and 106 feet high, cost £100,000; the sculpture-galleries; and the library, containing above 1,000,000 volumes of books, and the Cotton, Lansdowne, Royal, Sloane, Arundel, Burney, Harleian, Hargrave, and Oriental MSS. Up-stairs are the zoological, geological, mineralogical, Egyptian, Etruscan, Temple, mediæval, and metal collections. Open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and

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Fridays. Permission to use the reading-room is obtained from the librarian, by a written application, and the recommendation of two respectable householders, or the testimonial of a London Incumbent or a Barrister.

British and Foreign School Society; office, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.

Brixton Prison, Brixton-hill, Surrey, S.W.; for female convicts.

Brompton Cemetery, Fulham-road, S.W.

Brompton Consumption Hospital, Fulham-road, S.W. Established 1846, and has treated nearly 50,000 patients.

Brooke's Club, St. James's-street, S.W. Established by Whig gentlemen, 1764.

Buckingham Palace, St. James's-park, S.W., stands on the site of the "Mulberry Gardens." The first mansion raised here was called Goring House, next Arlington House, then Buckingham House, which being purchased by King George III., became a palace. The present building was enlarged from the designs of Mr. Blore. The gardens extend over 40 acres. The royal mews is entered from Pimlico. Tickets to view the palace can be obtained from the Lord Chamberlain only, when the Queen is out of town. Admission to the mews by an order from the Master of the Horse.

Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, City-road, near Finsbury-square, E.C. The burial-ground, for a long period, of Dissenters. Bunyan, De Foe, and Dr. Watts, were buried here.

C.

Caledonian Asylum, Caledonian-road, near the new Cattle-market, N. Established 1813.

Cancer Hospital, Fulham-rd., Brompton, S.W. Foundation-stone laid by Miss Burdett Coutts, June, 1859.

Canning, statue by Westmacott, opposite the Houses of Parliament, S.W.

Canterbury Music Hall, Lambeth.

Capel Court, near the Bank, in which is the Stock Exchange, E.C. Named from Sir Thomas Capel, Lord Mayor of London, 1504.

Carlton Club, Pall-mall, S.W. Erected in 1854, from designs by Mr. Smirke.

Carpenters' Hall, London-wall, E.C. Company chartered 1477. Now occupied by Waterlow's Printing Office.

Cartwright (Major), bronze statue by Clarke, of Birmingham, in Burton-crescent, near St. Pancras new church, W.C.

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Cattle Market, Caledonian-road, N.; covers 30 acres. Opened June 13th, 1855. Pens for about 35,000 sheep, and rails for nearly 7,000 bullocks.

Cemeteries.—*Bunhill-fields,* near Finsbury-square, E.C.; here are buried John Bunyan, Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe"; and Dr. Watts.—*Kensal-green* Cemetery, opened 1832, in the Harrow-road, contains 58 acres.—*Highgate* Cemetery contains 22 acres.—*Abney-park* Cemetery, Stoke Newington.—*Victoria-park* Cemetery, E.—and *Brompton* Cemetery, in the Fulham-road, S.W.

Chancellor of the Exchequer's Office, Downing-street. S.W.

Chancery Courts, in Westminster Hall, during Term, in Lincoln's-Inn after Term; Rolls-court in Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane.

Chancery, Inns of.—See Barnard's, Clifford's, Clement's, Furnival's, Lyon's, New, Thavies', and Staple Inns.

Chapels Royal.—The German Chapel and Chapel Royal, St. James's-palace—and the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

Charing Cross, near Trafalgar-square, named from the village of Charing and the cross erected on the spot by Edward I., in memory of his wife Eleanor.

Charing Cross Hospital, in Agar-street, West Strand, W.C. Opened 1818.

Charles I., a bronze equestrian statue at Charing-cross, cast by Hubert le Sœur, and erected in 1674.

Charles II., bronze statue by Gibbons, in the quadrangle of Chelsea Hospital.

Charter House, in Aldersgate-street, E.C.; a college and school founded in the old Carthusian monastery, by Thomas Sutton, 1611. This foundation is soon to be removed to a more suitable site.

Cheapside, named from the ancient market or "Cheaping," and leading from St. Paul's to the Bank, E.C.

Chelsea Hospital, S.W., an asylum on the banks of the Thames, for old and disabled soldiers, commenced by Charles II., accommodating 430 in-pensioners, and contributing to the support of about 70,000 out-pensioners. Easily reached by steamboat or omnibuses.

Chelsea Gardens, the Gardens of Chelsea Hospital.

Chemical Society, founded 1820; offices at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

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Child's Bank, Temple-bar, E.C., stands on the site of the "Devil" tavern (St. Dunstan and the devil), where Ben Jonson used to carouse.

Christ's Church, Newgate-street, E.C., stands on part of the site of the Franciscan or Grey Friars' Convent. Richard Baxter, author of "The Saints' Everlasting Rest," is buried here.

Christ's Hospital, or the Blue-coat School, Newgate-street, E.C. A school founded by Edward VI., in the old Franciscan monastery, and now under the management of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, 12 Common Councilmen, and the Governors. Scholars, about 800. The School is soon to be removed to a more rural locality.

Church Building Society; office, 7, Whitehall, S.W. Established 1818.

Church Missionary Society; offices 15, 16, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C. Established 1804.

City Halls.—Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, E.C.—Barber-Surgeons' Hall, Monkwell-street, Cripplegate, E.C.—Carpenters' Hall, London-wall, E.C.—Cloth-Workers' Hall, Mincing-lane, Fenchurch-street, E.C.—Cooks' Hall, Aldersgate-street, E.C.—Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street, near the Bank, E.C.—Embroiderers' Hall, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, E.C.—Fishmongers' Hall, London-bridge, E.C.—Frame-work Knitters' Hall, Redcross-street, E.C.—Glovers' Hall, Beech-lane, Barbican, E.C.—Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster-lane, behind the Post Office, E.C.—Grocers' Hall, Poultry, E.C.—Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall-street, E.C.—Haberdashers' Hall, Staining-lane, Cheapside, E.C.—Innholders' Hall, College-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.—Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street, E.C.—Joiners' Hall, Thames-street, E.C.—Leathersellers' Hall, Little St. Helens, E.C.—Lorimers' Hall, London-wall, E.C.—Mercers' Hall, Poultry, E.C.—Merchant-Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, E.C.—Painter-Stainers' Hall, Little Trinity-lane, Thames-street, E.C.—Salters' Hall, Oxford-court, St. Swithin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.—Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.—Stationers' Hall, Stationers' Hall-court, Ludgate-hill, E.C.—Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames-street, E.C.—Weavers' Hall, Basing-lane, E.C.

City of London School, Milk-street, Cheapside, E.C. First stone laid by Lord Brougham, 21st October, 1835. Originally founded by John Carpenter, City Clerk, in the time of Henry V.

Clarendon (Lord), the historian, statue in St. Stephen's Hall, in the new Houses of Parliament.

Clement's (St.) Danes (Church of), in the Strand, not far from Temple-bar, W.C. Erected 1683, by Pierce, from the

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designs of Sir Christopher Wren. Dr. Johnson was accustomed to worship here.

Clement's Inn, a former Inn of Chancery, near St. Clement's Danes church, Strand, W.C.

Clerkenwell Prison, for accused or committed persons, of whom it receives about 9,000 yearly.

Clifford's Inn, a former Inn of Chancery, Fleet-street, near St. Dunstan's church, E.C.

Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane, Fenchurch-street, E.C. Founded 1481; James I. and Pepys were members.

Club Houses.—The Alpine—the Army and Navy, Pall-Mall, S.W.—Arthur's, St. James's-street, S.W.—Athenæum, Pall-Mall—Brooks's, St. James's-street—the Carlton, Pall-Mall—the Conservative, St. James's-street—the Garrick, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.—the Guards', the Oxford and Cambridge, Pall-Mall—the Reform, the Travellers', the Union, the Senior United Service Club, all in Pall-Mall—the Junior United Service, Regent-street—the Union and the University, Pall-Mall—White's, St. James's-street—Whittington, Strand. (See each Club in its proper place in the list.)

Coal Exchange, Thames-street, E.C.; opened 1849. The public are admitted to the museum on the first Monday in each month, from 2 to 4.

Coal Mines, Inspectors' Office, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Coal Whippers' Office, the Coal Exchange, Thames-street, E.C.

Cold Bath Fields' Prison, W.C., principally for males sentenced for short periods.

Colleges.—King's College, Somerset House—Sion College, London-wall—University College, Upper Gower-street—Baptist College, Regent's-park—Congregational College, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood—Wesleyan College, Horseferry-road, Westminster—College of Physicians, Pall-Mall—College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn-fields—Veterinary College, Great College-street, Camden Town, N.E.—Gresham College, Basinghall-street, E.C.—(See these in their alphabetical order).

Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, 6 miles from the Great Northern Railway Station, King's-cross; will contain above 1,200 patients; is 1,883 feet long, and covers more than 118 acres.

Colonial Office, 13 and 14, Downing-street, S.W. The state papers prior to 1688 may be examined by literary inquirers with an order from the Secretary of State.

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Commercial Docks, opposite the East and West India Docks; first known as the Howland Dock, 1660, and called by their present name in 1809. These may be styled the *timber* docks of the Thames.

Common Pleas Court, on the right-hand side of Westminster Hall, where it has been fixed since 1224. Consists of five judges, a chief and four puisne judges.

Commons, House of (see Parliament Houses), is 69 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 44 feet high.

Companies, City, their Halls. See *Halls.*

Companies Joint Stock, the Registry Office, Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-street, E.C.

Congregational College, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, N.W. Erected 1851.

Conservative Club, on the left-hand side of St. James's-street, going up from the Palace, S.W. Erected 1845, on the site of the Old Thatched House Tavern.

Consumption Hospitals, at Brompton and Victoria-park (see Brompton and Victoria).

Conveyances, Public: See *Preliminary Information,* pp. 7—11, and for Cab Fares, pp. 97, 98.

Cooks' Hall, Aldersgate-street, E.C. Incorporated 1505.

Cope, frescoes by, in the House of Lords.

Copyhold Commissioners, Office, 3, St. James's-sq., S.W.

Corn Exchange, in Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, E.C. Opened 1747; enlarged 1828, and again in 1853.

Corn Returns, Comptroller's Office, 1, Parliament-street, S.W.

Cornwallis, Lord, a statue in St. Paul's.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; Office of Registrar, 2, Bloomsbury-place, W.C. Founded 1678, for the relief of the poorer clergy, and the education of their families.

Courts of Law, sit in Westminster Hall.

Courts of Chancery, sit in Westminster Hall, during Term, and at Lincoln's Inn in Vacation. The Master of the Rolls has his court in the Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane.

Covent Garden Market, W.C., the great fruit, flower, and vegetable market of London, stands on the site of the old kitchen-garden of Westminster Abbey.

Covent Garden Theatre, or Royal Italian Opera, W.C. First theatre erected 1732, and burned in 1808; the second erected

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1809, and burned in 1856; the present, raised from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, was opened in May, 1858.

Cremorne Gardens, on the banks of the Thames, Chelsea, S.W. Reached by Chelsea steamboats and omnibuses. Admission, 1s.

Cricket Grounds.—The chief are at Kennington-oval, S.E., near the route of the Clapham omnibuses—and at Lord's Ground St. John's-wood-road, N.W.

Crosby Hall, in Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street, E.C. Formerly the seat of Sir John Crosby.

Croydon and Epsom Railway Station, London-bridge, E.C.

Crutched Friars, a place near Fenchurch-street, E.C. The name is a corruption of *Crossed* Friars, whose priory stood here.

Crystal Palace. See Environs, pp. 64—68.

Cumberland, Duke of, equestrian statue in Cavendish-square, erected by Lieutenant-General Strode, 1770.

Curates, Society for employing additional; office, 7, Whitehall, S.W. Established 1837.

Curriers' Hall, London Wall, E.C.

Custom House, Lower Thames-street, E.C. Five Custom Houses have successively occupied this site, from 1385. The front is 480 feet long, and the Long Room 186 feet.

Cutlers' Hall, Cloak-lane, Cheapside, E.C. Incorporated 1413.

D.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, S.E. Established 1792.

Debtors' Court. See *Bankruptcy.*

Deptford Storeyard and Victualling Navy Office, near Greenwich, on the south bank of the Thames.

Designs Registry Office, 1, Whitehall, S.W.

Devonshire House, Piccadilly, corner of Berkeley-street. Stands on the site of old Berkeley House, S.W.

Devonshire Square Baptist Chapel, Bishopsgate-street E.C., now removed to Stoke Newington-road.

Dining Rooms. See *Preliminary Notice,* pp. 20, 21.

Divorce Court, established 1857, sits in Westminster Hall.

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Docks. See Commercial, East and West India, St. Katharine's, London, and Victoria.

Dorchester House, Park-lane, Piccadilly, W., seat of R. S. Holford, Esq., contains a gallery of Flemish, Italian, and Spanish paintings.

Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W., named from Sir George Downing, contains the Offices of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign and Colonial Offices.

Drainage of London. See Preliminary Notice, p. 11.

Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street, near the Bank, E.C.

Drury Lane Theatre. First theatre opened here in 1663, by Killigrew; burnt 1672, rebuilt 1674. A new house erected 1794, burnt 1809. The present opened 1812. W.C. Prices: dress boxes, 5s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

Dulwich Gallery of Paintings, Surrey; founded as a college by Shakespear's contemporary, Alleyne, the actor. For conveyances to, see Preliminary Notices, p. 6. The pictures are about 400 in number, the greater part having been bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., 1811. Admission free every day, except Saturday. See p. 68.

Dunstan's (St.) Church in the East, near the Custom House, E.C. Noted for its spire, designed by Sir C. Wren.

Dunstan's (St.) Church, Fleet-street, erected by Mr. Shaw, 1833, near the site of Old St. Dunstan's. The sculptured heads of Tyndale and Dr. Donne are on the corbels at the sides of the main entrance. Both were preachers in the old church. A statue of Queen Elizabeth is over the door on the right.

E.

East India Docks, Blackwall; area 32 acres: formerly used by the East India Company, now general docks.

East London Museum, Cambridge-road, to contain illustrations of the materials and processes used in Art and Manufactures. Opened 1872.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Office, 11, Whitehall-place, S.W.

Education, Committee of Council's Office, Downing-street, S.W.

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; an exhibition-room, erected 1812. The front is an imitation of a temple at Tentyra: the entablature is supported by figures of Osiris and Isis.

Egyptian Antiquities, collections in the British Museum, Sloane Museum, and imitations of, in the Crystal Palace.

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Electric Telegraph Ball, at Telegraph Office, West Strand, drops at One o'clock, by electric communication with Greenwich Observatory.

Electric Telegraphic Companies. See *Preliminary Notices*, p. 11.

Elgin Collection of Greek sculptures, in the British Museum.

Embroiderers' Hall, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, E.C. Company incorporated 1561.

Engineers, Civil; office of the Institution, 25, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.

Entomological Society; office, 12, Bedford-row, Holborn, W.C.

Environs of London. See pp. 63—96.

Equity, Courts of, sit in Westminster Hall during Term; after, at Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Ethnographical Collections, to be seen in the British Museum, India Museum, and Crystal Palace.

Eton College. See *Notices*, p. 74.

Etruscan Antiquities, in British Museum.

Euston Square Railway Station, Euston-road, N.W. See *Preliminary Notices*, p. 8. Line opened to Birmingham, 1838. Station designed by Hardwicke. Hall, 125 feet long.

Exchange Royal, Cornhill, E.C. Designed by Mr. Tite; opened 1844. Pediment designed by Westmacott. West gates of cast-iron, bronzed. Grasshopper vane, 11 feet long, the crest or badge of Sir Thomas Gresham. Stands on 51,000 square feet.

Exchequer, Chancellors' Office, 11, Downing-st., S.W.

Exchequer, Comptroller-General's Office, 3, Whitehall-yard, S.W.

Exchequer, Court of, consists of five Judges, the Chief Baron and four Puisne Barons; sits in Westminster Hall.

Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. Erected 1831. 131 feet long, 90 wide, and 45 high. Oratorios performed here.

F.

Factories, Inspectors of, Office, at Whitehall, S.W.

Fenchurch-street Railway Station, E.C. See *Preliminary Notices*, p. 10.

Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, Islington, N. First established at King's-cross, 1802.

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Finsbury Park, 150 acres, formed on the ground where Hornsey Wood stood. The grounds are arranged with great taste, and fine prospects are obtained from several points. The park is about three miles from Finsbury, and is reached by trains on the Metropolitan line, from King's Cross, and by the "Favourite" omnibuses. The Park was opened 9th August, 1869.

Fire Brigade. See Preliminary Notices, p. 12.

Fish Market, Billingsgate, Lower Thames-street, near London Bridge. Has been a fish-market since the time of Queen Elizabeth. Visitors should be there by 5 or 6 in the morning.

Fishmongers' Hall stands close to London-Bridge, on the right hand, going from the City. The Company was chartered by Edward I., St. Peter being the patron saint.

Fleet-street, extending from Temple-bar to Ludgate-hill, E.C., and named from the ancient river *Fleta*. Here are the Middle and Inner Temples, Chancery-lane, Clifford's Inn, St. Dunstan's Church, Serjeant's Inn (Old), Bolt-court, where Dr. Johnson died, and St. Bride's Church.

Flower Market. See Covent Garden.

Foreign Office, Downing-street, S.W.

Foundation Schools. See Charter-House, Christ's Hospital, City of London School, Mercers', Merchant Taylors', St. Paul's, and Westminster.

Foundling Hospital, Guildford-street, W.C. Originally established, 1739; present building erected in 1772. Open to the public on Mondays, from 10 to 4.

Frame-work Knitters' Hall, Redcross-street, E.C. Company, incorporated about 1664.

Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, W.C. Established 1828, by the influence of Dr. Marsden.

French Protestant Chapels. See St. Martin's-le-Grand and Bloomsbury. Preliminary Notices, pp. 24, 25.

French Roman Catholic Chapel, in Little George-street, Portman-square, W.

Friends, Society of, Meeting-houses in Bishopsgate-street; St. Martin's-lane; Schoolhouse-lane, Brook-street, Ratcliffe; Redcross-street, Borough.

Fruit-Markets. See Covent Garden; others at the Borough Market, Farringdon-street, and Spitalfields.

Furnival's Inn, Holborn, E.C. Formerly one of the Inns of Chancery; now contains 109 sets of chambers.

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G.

Gaiety Theatre, Strand. Prices; Orchestra stalls, 7s.; Balcony stalls, 5s.; Upper Boxes, reserved, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

Gallery of Illustrations, at 14, Regent-street, W.

Gardens. See Botanic, Chelsea, Cremorne, Gray's Inn, Kew, Temple, and Zoological.

Garrick Club, Garrick-street, Covent-garden, W.C. A dramatic and literary institution, established 1831.

Geographical (Royal) Society; office, Whitehall-place, S.W. Instituted 1830.

Geological Collections.—In the British Museum—Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly—and in the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Geological Society, rooms in Somerset House, Strand, W.C. Established 1807.

Geology, Museum of Practical, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, W. The Museum was established 1837, and the present building opened, 1851. Open to the public every day except Friday. The tesselated hall contains specimens of Cornish, Scotch, and Irish granites and marbles; numerous examples of iron work vases; ancient and mediæval pottery; Chinese, Dresden and English porcelain; models of mining operations, and a well-arranged fossil collection are found in the body of the building. This is the centre of mining education for the United Kingdom.

George's (St.) Church, Hanover-square, Oxford-street, W Designed by James. Opened 1724. Contains three stained-glass Flemish windows of the 16th century.

George's (St.) Roman Catholic Cathedral, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth, S.E. Designed by Mr. W. Pugin. Preliminary Notices, p. 25.

George's (St.) Hospital, Hyde-park-corner, S.W. Instituted 1734. The famous John Hunter was surgeon to this Hospital.

German Chapels.—Royal German Chapel, St. James's Palace,—German Lutheran, in the Savoy, Strand, W.C.—German Lutheran, Trinity-lane, Thames-street, E.C.—German Evangelical, Hatton-street, Islington.—German Reformed, Hooper-square, Leman-street, Whitechapel.—German Wesleyan, Grosvenor-street.

German Hospital, Dalston, E. Established 1845; has relieved about 70,000, of whom 28,000 were English.

Giles's (St.) Church, Cripplegate, E.C. The church in which Milton is buried.

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Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall-street, E.C. Company incorporated 1448.

Glovers' Hall, Beech-lane, Barbican, E.C.

Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster-lane, behind the General Post-office, E.C. Erected from the design of P. Hardwick, R.A., 1835. Contains the portrait, by C. Jansen, of Sir Hugh Middleton.

Goulston-square Baths, Whitechapel, E. Erected 1847. Will accommodate 6,000 bathers a day.

Gray's Inn, Holborn, W.C. Occupied as an Inn of Court since 1371. Bacon, and Lord Burleigh were members. The gardens may be seen by respectable persons on application.

Great Eastern Railway Station. See Preliminary Notices, p. 10.

Great Northern Hospital, King's Cross, Caledonian-road, N.

Great Northern Railway Station, King's Cross, N. Platform, 800 feet long; span of each roof, 105 feet. Designed by L. Cubitt.

Grecian Antiquities.—Collections in the British Museum.

Greek Churches.—The Greek Church, London-wall, E.C., and the Russian Greek Church, 32, Welbeck-street, near Oxford-street, W.

Green Park, on the south side of Piccadilly, W., contains about 60 acres.

Greenwich Railway Station, south side of London-bridge. The railway is constructed on arches.

Greenwich Hospital (see Notices, p. 69, 70) stands on the site of a royal palace. Present building was commenced by Charles II., and enlarged under Queen Anne, William III., and George IV. Admission to the Hall and Chapel, 3d.

Greenwich Park contains about 200 acres, and the Royal Observatory founded by Charles II.

Gresham College, Basinghall-street, City, E.C. Originally founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in his own house, Bishopsgate-street. The present building was erected 1843. The Lectures are free.

Grocers' Hall, Poultry, E.C. Company incorporated by Edward III. The present hall was erected in 1802.

Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor-street, W., the seat of the Marquis of Westminster; contains a gallery of pictures, Italian, Spanish, and English.

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Guards' Club House, Pall-Mall, S.W. Erected 1850.

Guards. See Horse-Guards.

Guildhall. King-street, Cheapside, E.C. This Hall, in which the citizens of London meet for public business, is 153 feet long, and 50 feet wide. Here also is the Police Court, for offences committed in the first three of the City police districts. The Guildhall Sessions are held four times a-year.

Guy's Hospital, near London-bridge, Southwark, S.E. Founded by Thomas Guy, who gave about £200,000 for this purpose. 24 wards, 550 beds. Income about £27,000.

H.

Haberdashers' Hall, Staining-lane, Cheapside, E.C. Company chartered 1448.

Halls of the City Companies. See City Halls.

Hampton Court. See Environs, pp. 70, 71.

Hanover-square Rooms, No. 4, Hanover-square, near Regent-street, W. A music-hall, 90 feet long, 30 feet wide.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, for Middlesex lunatic paupers; reached by the Great Western Railway, from Paddington.

Havelock, Sir Henry; statue in Trafalgar-square.

Haymarket Theatre, in the Haymarket, S.W. Prices: Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 1s.

Helen's (St.), Bishopsgate-street, E.C. A pile of buildings standing on the site of the ancient convent of St. Helen.

Heralds' (The) College, Bennet's-hill, near St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. Founded 1484.

Highgate Cemetery, the *Père la Chaise* of London, contains 22 acres.

Holborn, a thoroughfare extending from King-street, W.C., to Farringdon-street, E.C., and passing Chancery-lane, Gray's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Thavies' Inn, and St. Andrew's church. Named from Old Bourne (old brook).

Holborn Viaduct, spans the valley between Holborn Hill and Snow Hill; was opened by the Queen, November 6th, 1869. Engineer, Mr. M. Haywood.

Holloway Prison, the City Prison, Holloway, N. Erected 1851, from the designs of Mr. Bunning.

Holland House, Kensington, W. Central part erected 1607. Formerly the residence of William III., Addison, and Charles James Fox.

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Home Office, in the Treasury-buildings, Whitehall, S.W.

Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Horse Armoury, in the Tower; specimens of armour from the 13th to the 17th centuries.

Horse-Guards, Whitehall, S.W., the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, stands on the site of the old Tilt-yard.

Horsemonger-lane Gaol, S.E., corner of the Borough-road, Southwark, the prison for Surrey.

Horticultural Society. Established 1804; incorporated 1809. The grounds are at Chiswick and South Kensington, S.W.

Hospitals. See St. Bartholomew's, Cancer, Charing-cross, Consumption, Fever, Free, St. George's, German, Guy's, Homœopathic, King's College, Lock, London, St. Mark's, St. Mary's, Great Northern, Ophthalmic, Orthopœdic, Seamen's, Small-pox, Spanish, St. Thomas's, University, and Westminster.

Humane (Royal) Society, founded by Dr. Hawes, 1774; Office, 4, Trafalgar-square.

Hungerford Bridge, first erected 1845, from the designs of Sir I. K. Brunel; removed and replaced by a railway bridge, to connect the London-bridge Station with Charing-cross.

Hyde Park, part of the ancient manor of Hyde, enclosed by Henry VIII., walled-in by Charles II. Serpentine formed in time of George II. The park extends over 388 acres. Hyde-park-corner Gate was erected 1828; Albert Gate, 1841; the Marble Arch removed from Buckingham Palace, and placed on the present site, 1851. Notice along Park-lane the arrangement of the flower-beds and shrubberies, and along the Knight's Bridge-road a kind of sub-tropical garden, which will repay a visit.

I.

India (East) Docks, Blackwall, E., cover 32 acres.

India (West) Docks, Blackwall, E., extend over 295 acres. Opened 1802.

India Office, St. James's Park. To this elegant pile, the library, oriental antiquities, and museum have been removed from the old East India House, Leadenhall-street, and from Fife House, Whitehall. The Museum was established 1798, removed to Fife House, 1860, and to St. James's Park, 1869. Admission on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 12 to 4.

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India Secretary; office, Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria-street, S.W.

Inigo Jones: his works are, Whitehall Chapel, opposite the Horse-Guards, S.W.; Lincoln's Inn Chapel, W.C.

Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, Strand, W.C.

Inner Temple, Fleet-street, E.C. The *Round* church erected by the Templars, 1185. The gardens consist of 3 acres; library, 16,000 vols. New Hall opened 1870, by Princess Louise and Prince Christian.

Innholders' Hall, College-hill, Cannon-street, E.C. Company incorporated 1565.

Inns of Chancery. See Barnard's, Clifford's, Clement's, Furnival's, Lyons', New, Staple, and Thavies' Inns.

Inns of Court. See Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

International Exhibition. See page 18.

Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street, E.C. Company chartered 1464.

Isle of Dogs, a long tract of land opposite Greenwich Reach, containing the West India Docks, Millwall Docks, and Cubitt's Town.

Italian Chapel (Roman Catholic), Hatton Wall, Hatton Garden, Holborn.

J.

James's (St.) Church, Piccadilly, erected by Wren; font, by Gibbons; organ, by Bishop, contains 2,240 pipes.

James's (St.) Hall, Piccadilly. Opened 1858; decorated by Owen Jones. Great hall is 136 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 60 feet high.

James's (St.) Palace, at the bottom of St. James's-street, S.W., became a palace in 1532, when the ancient hospital of St. James was purchased by Henry VIII.

James's (St.) Park, enclosed by Henry VIII. The Mall laid out by Charles II. The park extends over 90 acres. Reached by Metropolitan Railway to St. James's Park Station. A continuous line of park extends hence to Kensington.

James's (St.) Theatre, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W.

Jenner's Statue, was originally placed in Trafalgar-square, Prince Albert presiding at the unveiling in 1859; it was afterwards removed to Kensington Gardens.

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Jewel House, containing the five royal crowns, five sceptres, and the rest of the regalia, in the Tower.

Jewish Synagogues. Twelve in London; the principal are: The Great Synagogue, St. James's-place, Aldgate, E.—The Synagogue, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, W.—Synagogue of the Reformed Jews, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.—Synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, Bevis-Marks, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Jews, Society for Conversion of; office, 16, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

Jews' Hospitals.—For German Jews, one in Mile End-road; and one for Spanish and Portuguese Jews, Mile End-road.

Jews' Orphan Asylum, established 1831 at Tenter-Ground, Goodman's Fields, E. Children admitted from 2 to 11.

Joiners' Hall, Thames-street, E.C. Company incorporated 1570.

K.

Katharine's (St.) Docks, near the Tower, constructed by Telford in 1828, on the site of the hamlet and hospital of St. Katharine; area, 24 acres.

Katharine's (St.) Hospital, Regent's-park, N.W. This hospital was removed to the present site from its ancient locality near the Tower, where it was founded 1148.

Kensal-green Cemetery, Harrow-road, W., opened 1832, contains 58 acres.

Kensington Gardens, adjoining Hyde-park, contain 356 acres. Bridge over the Serpentine designed by Rennie, erected 1826. These gardens abound in noble trees, and really striking views; a favourite promenade since the time of Queen Anne.

Kensington Palace, at S.W. end of the Gardens; formerly the residence of the Finches, Earls of Nottingham; formed into a palace by William III., and subsequently enlarged by Queen Anne and George I. William III., Mary his wife, Queen Anne, her husband, Prince George of Denmark, and George II. died in this palace. It was also the birth-place of Queen Victoria.

Kensington Museum, Brompton, S.W. Open free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays; on other days, 6d. admission. The *Art Collection* includes rich and various specimens of work in stone, metal, wood, enamel, mosaic, glass, jewelry, with numerous paintings of the English school, and the cartoons of Raphael. The other divisions, viz., the Educational Museum, the Food Museum, the Patent Museum, the Naval Model Museum, and the Museum of Building Materials will furnish abundant interest to various classes of visitors.

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Kent Railway. See Preliminary Notices, pages 9 and 10.

Kew Gardens. See Environs, page 87.

King's College, Somerset-House, Strand, W.C. Established 1828, for members of the Church of England.

King's College Hospital, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. Established 1839.

King's-cross Railway Station. See Great Northern.

L.

Lambeth, S.E. A parliamentary district, formed in 1832. Population in 1851 was 251,345.

Lambeth Baths. Opened 1853. 8,000 can bathe here in the course of the day.

Lambeth Palace, nearly opposite the Houses of Parliament. Chapel erected in the 13th century; Hall built 1663; Gate-House in 1490; Lollards' Tower about 1440.

Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, W. Here Dr. Priestley discovered oxygen, in 1774.

Law Courts. See Common Pleas, Divorce Court, Exchequer, Probate, and Queen's Bench. The site for the intended New Courts is close to Temple Bar, on the north side of the Strand.

Law Institution, Chancery-lane, E.C. Erected 1829. Society established 1825.

Leadenhall Market, Leadenhall-street, E.C. A poultry and meat market.

Leathersellers' Hall, in Little St. Helen's, E.C. Company incorporated 1582.

Letters. See Preliminary Notices, pp. 10, 11.

Libraries. Antiquarian Society, 7,000 vols.—Asiatic Society, 3,200 vols.—Athenæum, 20,000 vols.—British Museum, above 1,000,000 vols.—Guildhall, 20,000 vols.—India Office, 10,000 vols.—Inner Temple, 16,000 vols.—Lambeth Palace, 25,000 vols.—Lincoln's Inn, 27,000 vols.—Linnæan Society, 10,000 vols.—London Institution, 57,000 vols.—London Library, St. James's-square, 60,000 vols.—Middle Temple, 20,000 vols.—Medical Library, 20,000 vols.—St. Paul's, 7,000 vols.—Geographical Society, 6,000 vols.—Queen-square, Bloomsbury.—Royal Institution, 26,000 vols.—Royal Society, 50,000 vols.—Russell Institution, 17,000 vols.—Sion College, 40,000 vols.—Westminster Abbey, 12,000 vols.

Lighting of London. See *Preliminary Notices,* page 11.

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Lincoln's Inn, named from the old mansion of the Lacy family, Earls of Lincoln. Became an Inn of Court in the 14th century. Gateway in Chancery-lane erected 1518. Chapel built by Inigo Jones, consecrated 1623. The new Hall finished 1845, from designs by Hardwicke.

Linnæan Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. Instituted 1788; incorporated 1802. The rich Botanical Collection may be seen by a ticket, obtained from a member.

Literary (Royal) Fund; office, 4, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, W.C. Instituted 1790; incorporated 1818.

Literature, Royal Society of; office, 4, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross. Established 1823.

Lloyd's Rooms, east-end of the Royal Exchange, the great centre of Marine Insurance.

Lock Hospital (female), Harrow-road, W. The hospital was established 1746, the asylum in 1787.

Lock Hospital (male), Dean-street, Soho-square, W.

London Bridge, designed by Rennie. Opened 1831. Cost £2,566,268. 5 elliptic granite arches; 920 feet long.

London-bridge Railway Stations. See Preliminary Notices, p. 10.

London Docks, constructed by Rennie. Opened 1805. Area, 90 acres.

London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, E. Instituted 1740.

London Institution. A literary association, established 1806, in the Old Jewry; removed to Finsbury-circus, Moorfields, E.C. 1814.

London House, St. James's-square, S.W. Town residence of the Bishops of London.

London Missionary Society, established 1795; office, 8, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

London School Board. Elected 1870. Office, 33, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Meetings at Guildhall.

London Stone, preserved in a recess in the wall of St. Swithin's church, Cannon-street, E.C. It is a fragment of the Roman *miliarium*, whence the miles were reckoned.

London Wall: a part may still be seen in St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, E.C.; and in London-wall, opposite Sion College.

Lord Chancellor's Court, in Westminster Hall during Term, in Lincoln's Inn during Vacation.

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Lords, House of, 90 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 45 high. To be seen on Saturdays, by an order from the Lord Chamberlain's office. A Peer's order will procure admission to hear the debates. Open to the public when the House sits as a court of law. See Parliament.

Lords Justices' Court (two Judges of Appeal, appointed 1851) in Lincoln's Inn.

Lorimers' Hall, London Wall, E.C. Company incorporated 1488. The Lorimers were bridle, bit and spur makers.

Ludgate-hill, the ascent to St. Paul's from Fleet-street, named from the old City-gate, called after King Lud.

Luke's (St.) Hospital, Old-street-road, E.C. Hospital for the insane, established 1751.

Lunatic Asylums.—See Bethlehem, Colney-Hatch, Hanwell, St. Luke's.

Lyceum Theatre, Strand, W.C. Prices: Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Lyon's Inn, Wych-street, Drury-lane, W.C.; a former Inn of Chancery.

Magnus' (St.) Church, London-bridge. Coverdale is buried here.

Mansion House, faces the Bank and Exchange. Erected 1752, by Dance. The Lord Mayor's official residence.

Marble Arch, entrance to Hyde Park, near the Edgware-road, W. This arch was first erected at Buckingham Palace, but was removed and rebuilt on the present site, 1851. *See* Hyde Park.

Margaret's (St.) Church, near Westminster Abbey, S.W. The parish Church of the House of Commons. Caxton buried here.

Marine Society, instituted 1756, to train boys for the navy; office, 54, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

Marlborough House, Pall-Mall, S.W. Built by Wren in 1710, for the Duke of Marlborough. Residence of the Prince of Wales.

Mark's (St.) Hospital, City-road, E.C. Established 1835, for cure of fistula.

Markets. *See* Billingsgate, Cattle Market, Coal Exchange, Corn Exchange, Covent-garden, Leadenhall, Newgate, Spital-fields, and Whitechapel Markets.

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Martin's (St.) in-the-Fields, a church at one angle of Trafalgar-square, erected 1726, by Gibbs. Peal of 12 bells.

Martin's-le-Grand (St.) French Protestant Chapel. From 1550 to 1840, the French Protestants used the church of St. Anthony, Threadneedle-street, but built a new chapel in St. Martin's-le-Grand (E.C.) in 1840.

Mary (St.) le-Bone Church, New-road, W. Erected from designs by Hardwicke, 1817, at a cost of £60,000.

Marylebone Baths. *See* Baths.

Mary (St.) le-Bow Church, Cheapside, E.C. Erected by Wren. Steeple 221 feet high. Peal of 10 bells. In this church the bishops elect of the province of Canterbury are confirmed, and take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

Mary (St.) le-Strand, the church near Somerset House, Strand, W.C. Erected by Gibbs, 1717, on the open space where the maypole stood.

Mary's (St.) Hospital, Paddington, near the Great Western Railway Station, W. Opened 1851.

Mary's (St.) Chapel, Roman Catholic, Moorfields, E.C.

Medical Societies. *See* Apothecaries, Medical, Medico-Chirurgical, Pharmaceutical, Physicians, Surgeons and Veterinary.

Medical Society; office, 32A, George-street, Hanover-square, W. Established 1773.

Medico-Chirurgical Society; office, 53, Berners-street, W. Instituted 1805, incorporated 1834.

Mendicity Society; office, 13, Red Lion-square, Holborn, W.C. Instituted 1818.

Mercers' Hall, Poultry, E.C. The Mercers were chartered by Richard II. Whittington and Gresham were members.

Mercers' School, College-hill, Thames-street, E.C. Removed from Cheapside to this site in 1808. Founded for 70 boys.

Merchant Seamen's Registry Office, 2, Hammet-street, Minories, E.C.

Merchant-Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, near the Exchange, E.C. Company probably chartered by Edward I. Ten kings and 17 princes are counted in the roll of its members.

Merchant Taylors' School, Suffolk-lane, Thames-street, E.C. Established 1561, on the site of the Duke of Suffolk's house. 37 out of the 50 Fellowships at St. John's, Oxford, are appropriated to this school.

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Metropolitan Board of Works; office, Berkeley-house, Spring-gardens, S.W.

Meux's Brewery. *See* Breweries.

Middle Temple, Fleet-street, close by Temple Bar, E.C. Fine Hall erected 1572.

Midland Railway Station, St. Pancras.

Military (Royal) Asylum, Chelsea. A school instituted by the Duke of York, 1801; above 100 boys.

Military Models and Antiquities. Collections in the Tower, at Woolwich, and in the museum of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard.

Millbank Prison, just below Vauxhall-bridge, stands on 16 acres. Designed by Jeremy Bentham; silent system.

Milton, buried in St. Giles's, Cripplegate, E.C.

Minories, street leading from Whitechapel to the Tower, named from a convent of Franciscan nuns, the *Minoresses*.

Mint, on Tower-hill, E.C. Erected 1811, from designs by Johnson and Smirke. For admission, apply to the Master of the Mint. The admirable machinery for casting, rolling, cutting, stamping, and weighing the coins deserve the attention of scientific mechanists.

Missionary Societies. See Church, Jews, Baptist, London and Wesleyan.

Monument, Fish-street-hill, London-bridge, E.C. Erected 1677, by Wren. 200 feet high; ascended by staircase of 345 steps. Price 3d.

Museums. See British, East London, India House, Geological, Kensington, Soane, Surgeons', United Service.

Music, Royal Academy of, 4, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, W. Established 1822.

Music Halls. See Exeter Hall, Hanover-square, St. James's Hall, Willis's Rooms.

Musical Societies. See Philharmonic, Sacred Harmonic.

N.

Napier, Sir Charles, bronze statue in Trafalgar-square, modelled by G. G. Adams; cast by Messrs. Thompson, Pimlico.

National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, W.C. A picture-gallery, commenced with the Angerstein collection, 1824. The building was erected 1838, by Wilkins, R.A. 461 feet long.

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National Portrait Gallery, formerly at 29, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W. Opened 1849. This interesting collection of portraits is now placed in a gallery adjoining the South Kensington Museum.

Natural History Collections, Zoological-gardens, Regent's-park; British Museum; College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Naval (Royal) Asylum, Greenwich. An upper and a lower naval school.

Nelson Column, Trafalgar-square. Granite column, 145 feet high, designed by Railton; statue, 18 feet high, by Baily; bronze capital by E. H. Smith; battles of Cape St. Vincent, Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, in bronze basso-relievo on the base.

New Inn, at the rear of Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Newgate, a prison at the corner of Newgate-street, E.C., named from a former City gate-house. Present structure built 1782.

Newgate Market, a meat-market, Newgate-street.

Northumberland House, Charing-cross, the London residence of the Duke of Northumberland. The Percy lion stands over the gateway.

O.

Observatory (Royal) Greenwich. See Notices, p. 70. Founded by Charles II. Flamsteed was the first Astronomer Royal.

Olympic Theatre, Wych-street, Drury-lane, W.C. Will hold 2,000 persons. Prices: Stalls, 6s.; boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

Omnibus Routes. See Preliminary Notices, pp. 7, 8.

Opera House, Haymarket, S.W. Holds about 2,500 persons: five tiers of boxes.

Opera (Italian) House, Covent-garden, W.C. Present house erected from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, 1858. 100 feet high, 122 feet wide, and 240 feet long; holding an audience of 1,915.

Ophthalmic Hospitals. The Central, Calthorpe-street, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.; established 1843. Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street, Strand; the Hospital in the Circus, Blackfriars-road; the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, Finsbury; and Western Ophthalmic Hospital, Marylebone-road.

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Orphan Asylums. The London Asylum, Clapton, for both sexes, erected 1825; office, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street Within; the Bayswater Orphan Asylum, Park-road, Kensington; St. Ann's Orphanage (Roman Catholic), Alpha-road, Regent's-park.

Orthopœdic Hospital, Oxford-street, and Hanover-square, W. Established 1838.

Oxford and Cambridge Club-House, Pall-Mall, S.W. Erected 1838, from the plans of S. Smirke.

Oxford Street, from Marble Arch to Holborn, measures 3,520 yards.

P.

Paddington Railway Station, Praed-street, Edgware-road, W. Terminus of Great Western Railway.

Painter-Stainers' Hall, Little Trinity-lane, Thames-street, E.C. Company chartered 1580.

Pall-Mall; named from a once fashionable game, contains Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, and numerous club-houses, among them the Guards, the Army and Navy, the Reform, Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum, and United Service Club Houses.

Pancras (St.) New Church, Euston-road, W.C. Erected 1822, from the designs of Messrs. Inwoods, at a cost of £77,000.

Parks. See Battersea, Finsbury, Green, Hyde, Regent's, St. James's, and Victoria Parks.

Parliament Houses, erected in the Tudor style, from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, stand on 8 acres; are 900 feet long; contain 11 courts, and above 500 rooms. The Victoria Tower is 364 feet high, the Clock Tower 316 feet, and the Central Tower 300 feet. See Lords and Commons.

Pastoral Aid Society; office, Temple Chambers, Fleet-street, E.C. Instituted 1826.

Paul's (St.) Cathedral, E.C. The first church was erected here in 604, the present, constructed by Sir C. Wren, was finished 1710. The building is 500 feet long, and 249 feet wide in the transepts. The cross is 404 feet from the churchyard. The cross weighs 3,360lbs., and the ball 5,000lbs. The great bell weighs 11,000lbs., and was cast in 1709. Fees, for seeing the crypt, 6d.; clock, 8d.; whispering and outer galleries, 6d.; library and great bell, 6d.; ball, 1s. 6d.

Paul's (St.) School, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. Founded in 1512, by Dean Colet, for 153 boys, the number of fish in the miraculous draught. Milton was educated here.

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Pentonville Prison, near the Cattle Market, N. Erected 1842. Contains 1,000 cells; separate system.

Pharmaceutical Society; office, 17, Bloomsbury-square. Established 1841, incorporated 1843.

Philharmonic Society, consists of 40 Members, 30 Associated Members, and 20 ladies called Associates. Concerts given in the Hanover-square Rooms.

Physicians, College of, Pall-Mall, corner of Trafalgar-square. The Physicians of London were incorporated in 1518; the present College was erected by Smirke, 1825. The former College was in Warwick-lane, Newgate-market.

Piccadilly, from Hyde-park-corner to Regent-street, passing by the Green-park, Devonshire House, St. James's-street, Bond-street, Burlington House, St. James's Church, St. James's Hall, and the Geological Museum. Measures 1,650 yards.

Picture Galleries (Public).—National Gallery, Trafalgar-square; Kensington Museum, National Portrait Gallery; the Soane Museum, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Pimlico Railway Station unites the West-end of London with the lines terminating at London-bridge.

Police Courts.—13 in number: 2 for the City, at the Mansion House and Guildhall; 11 for the rest of the metropolis, viz., Bow-street, W.C.—Westminster, in Vincent-square, S.W.—Marlborough-street, No. 21, W.—Marylebone, 86, High-street, N.W.—Clerkenwell, Bagnigge Wells-road, W.C.—Worship-street, Shoreditch, N.E.—Thames Police, Arbour-street, Arbour-square, Stepney, E.—Lambeth, Lower Kennington-lane, S.—Southwark, Blackman-street, Borough, S.E.—Greenwich and Woolwich, Blackheath-hill.—Hammersmith and Wandsworth; for Hammersmith, Court in Brick-lane; for Wandsworth, in Love-lane.

Police, Metropolitan; Head office, 4, Whitehall-pl., S.W.

Polytechnic, 309, Regent-street, W. 1s. admission.

Poor Law Board; office, Gwydir House, Whitehall, W. Now a department of the Local Government Board.

Porcelain Collections. In British Museum, Kensington Museum, Geological Museum and Soane Museum.

Portraits, Gallery. See National Portrait Gallery.

Post Office, General, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, near St. Paul's, E.C. Of Portland stone, 389 feet long. Designed by Sir R. Smirke. See *Preliminary Notices*, pp. 10, 11.

Postage Rates. See *Preliminary Notices*, p. 11.

Postal Districts. See *Preliminary Notices*, p. 6.

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Poultry, E.C., the short route from Cheapside to the Mansion House, containing Grocers' Hall, St. Mildred's Church, and St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Poultry Market. See Leadenhall.

Primrose Hill, north of the Regent's-park, N.W.

Princess's Theatre, Oxford-street, W. Erected 1830. Holds 800 persons. Prices: dress circle, 5s.; boxes, 4s.; stalls, 7s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

Prisons. See Bridewell, Brixton, Clerkenwell, Cold Bathfields, Holloway, Horsemonger-lane, Millbank, Newgate, Pentonville, Westminster.

Private Mansions of Note. See Apsley, Bath, Bridgewater, Devonshire, Dorchester, Grosvenor, Holland, Lansdowne, London, Marlborough, Northumberland, and Stafford Houses.

Privy Council Office, south end of the Treasury Buildings, near Downing-street, S.W.

Probate Court, constituted 1857; sits in Westminster Hall.

Promoting Christian Knowledge, Society for, office, corner of Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. Established 1691.

Propagation of the Gospel, Society for; office, 5, Park-place, St. James's-street, S.W. Incorporated 1701.

Q.

Quakers' Chapels. See Friends.

Quartermaster General's Office, Horse Guards, S.W.

Queen Anne's Bounty Office, 3, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.

Queen's Bench, Court of, sits in Westminster Hall, first court on right hand. Consists of five Judges; a chief and four puisne.

Queen's Square (Bloomsbury) Library, belonging to the Protestant Dissenters; founded 1715, by Dr. Williams, a Presbyterian. Formerly in Redcross-street, Cripplegate. 20,000 volumes.

Queen's Theatre, Long Acre; Mr. Phelps and Shakespearian drama.

R.

Ragged School Union; office, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. Instituted 1851.

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Railway Stations. See Euston-square, Fenchurch-street, King's-cross, London-bridge, Midland, Paddington, Pimlico, Shoreditch, Waterloo, and *Preliminary Notices*, pp. 8—10.

Record Office, Fetter-lane, E.C. Fire-proof. Contains 80 compartments, and 228 rooms. Erected by Pennethorne, 1855. Fee for inspecting a record, 1s.

Reform Club House, Pall-Mall, S.W. Designed by Sir C. Barry.

Regalia. See Jewel-House.

Regent's Park, formed 1812, contains 450 acres, the Botanical and Zoological Gardens.

Regent's Park Baptist College; the north gate, outer circle.

Registrar-General's Office, Somerset House, W.C.

Richard I., Equestrian statue, opposite the Houses of Parliament.

Richmond. See *Environs*, p. 72.

Roll's Court, a Court of Equity, sits in the Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Rotten Row, the bridle-road in Hyde-park; the name is thought to be a corruption of *Route du Roi*, "the king's drive."

Royal Academy. See Academy.

Royal Exchange. See Exchange.

Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Established 1799, for the promotion of chemical science. Here Davy and Faraday illustrated their great discoveries.

Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Instituted 1660, incorporated 1662, for the extension of science.

Russell Literary Institution, 55, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, W.C.

S.

Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. Established 1832, for the performance of Oratorios.

Sadler's Wells Theatre, St. John's-street-road, near the *Angel*, Islington, E.C. Boxes, 3s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

Sailors' Home, Well-street, Wellclose-square, E.

Salters' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C. Company was chartered in 1364.

Saviour's (St.) Church, on the Surrey side of London-

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bridge, S E. Stands on the site of an ancient priory church: nave rebuilt, choir repaired, 1839. The poet Gower, the famous contemporary of Chaucer, is buried here.

Savoy, The, Strand, W.C. Built about 1245, as a palace for Peter of Savoy; burnt by Tyler's mob, 1380; made a hospital by Henry VII. The church is open to the public every day, except Saturday, from 11 to 1, and from 2 to 4.

Scotch Churches.—In Crown-court, Covent-garden, W.C. (Dr. Cumming)—Swallow-street, Piccadilly — Holloway-place, Holloway—Free Church, Regent's-square, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.

Seamen's Hospital Ship, the Dreadnought: moored off Greenwich; originated 1822, for sailors of all nations. Disused for this purpose, but appropriated in 1871 as a temporary Small-pox hospital.

Sepulchre (St.); a church opposite Newgate: the great bell tolls at executions.

Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Sewers. See *Preliminary Notices*, p. 11.

Shoreditch Railway Station, N.E.; Terminus of Eastern Counties Line. See *Preliminary Notices*, p. 10.

Sion College, London-wall, E.C.; originally a nunnery, then a priory, and incorporated as a College by Charles I. Library of 40,000 vols.

Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, E.C. Company was chartered by Edward III.

Small-pox Hospital, Highgate-hill. Erected 1850, for 70 patients.

Smithfield; a space of nearly six acres in front of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.; the former scene of tournaments, martyrdoms, fairs, and till lately the metropolitan cattle-market, now a dead meat market.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. Founded by Sir John Soane, 1833. Tickets of admission issued on application to the curator or trustees. The museum is vested in trustees, under an Act of Parliament, and contains a miscellaneous collection of antiquities, curiosities in art and literature. This building was long the residence of Sir John Soane, and formed, during his life, a private museum.

Soldiers' Daughters Home, Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, N.W.

Somerset House, Strand, W.C.; originally the residence of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, afterwards a palace for the Queens of England, but now used as a government office. The

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centre of the present structure, erected by Sir William Chambers, extends along the river for 600 feet, and the new wing in Wellington-street, designed by Mr. Pennethorne, is 300 feet long.

South Eastern Railway. See *Preliminary Notices*, p. 10.

South Kensington Museum, open to the public free, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays; Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 6d. *Preliminary Notices*, p. 17.

Southwark Bridge, constructed of iron, from the designs of Sir J. Rennie, 1812, at a cost of £800,000; 700 feet long.

Southwark Park, near Rotherhithe, formed under an Act passed 1864. Contains 63 acres.

Spanish Synagogue. See Jewish Synagogues.

Spanish Jews' Hospital, Mile-end-road, E.

Spitalfields' Market; a vegetable market, near Church-street, Spitalfields, E.

Stafford House, St. James's-palace-court, S.W., residence of the Duke of Sutherland. Contains a valuable picture gallery.

Staple Inn, a former Inn of Chancery, nearly opposite to Furnival's Inn, Holborn, E.C.

Stationers' Hall, Stationers' Hall-court, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Company chartered by Queen Mary. Here is kept a register of all English copyright works.

Statistical Society; office, 12, St. James's-square, S.W.

Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.

Stephen's (St.) Hall, in the new Houses of Parliament, stands over the ancient crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel; is 90 feet long, and contains 12 statues of famous politicians.

Stephen's (St.) Walbrook; a noble church near the Mansion House: designed by Wren.

Stephen's (St.); a church in Rochester-row, Westminster, S.W., designed by Ferrey, 1847-50, for Miss Burdett Coutts.

Stock Exchange, Capel-court, near the Royal Exchange, E.C. No admission for strangers.

Strand: the route from Charing-cross to Temple-bar, 1,342 yards—passes Northumberland House, St. Martin's Church, Charing Cross Railway Station, Telegraph Office, Lowther Arcade, Adelphi Theatre, and the Adelphi, Exeter Hall, Southampton-street, leading to Covent-garden, Wellington-street (leading on the north side to Bow-street Police-office and the

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Opera House, on the south to Waterloo-bridge), Savoy, Somerset House, St. Mary-le-Strand, King's College, Clement's Inn and St. Clement's Danes.

Strand Theatre, near St. Clement's Church, W.C. Stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; Boxes, 3s.; pit, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 6d.

Sunday School Union; office, Old Bailey, E.C. Instituted 1803.

Surgeons, Royal College of, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. The hall was designed by Barry, 1835, and contains a noble anatomical, physiological and pathological museum. Admission by order of a member. The foundation of this Museum was the collection of about 10,000 specimens formed by the famous John Hunter to illustrate the great laws of animal and vegetable life, and the nature of disease in both departments. It was purchased by the nation for £15,000, and entrusted to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars'-road, S.E. Erected in 1783, for Rowland Hill. Minister, Newman Hall.

Surrey Theatre, Blackfriars'-road, S.E. Boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

Synagogues. See Jews.

T.

Tattersall's Yard, Grosvenor-place, Piccadilly, S.W. Established by Richard Tattersall. Centre of the English Turf.

Telegraph Offices. See *Preliminary Notices*, p. 11.

Temple, The, Fleet-street, E.C. The knights templars settled here in 1185; afterwards possessed by the knights of St. John; leased to the professors of the law about 1346. See Inner and Middle Temple, and Temple Church.

Temple Bar, the west entrance to the City, erected from a design of Sir C. Wren, in 1670. To be removed.

Temple Church. The "Round" was consecrated in 1185 by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem; the choir in 1240. Restored 1851 at a cost of £70,000. Visitors admitted between the hours of 10 and 4; but on Sunday a bencher's order is necessary.

Temple Gardens. The Inner Temple gardens consist of about three acres, extending along the river.

Thames, The. See *Preliminary Notices*, p. 12.

Thames Embankment, opened from Westminster-bridge to the Temple, for foot passengers, July, 1868, and opened to Blackfriars'-bridge by the Queen November, 1869.

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Thavies' Inn; a former inn of Chancery, now offices, Holborn, E.C.

Theatres. See Covent Garden, Drury Lane, St. James's, The Gaiety, Haymarket, Lyceum, Olympic, Opera House, Princess's, Sadler's Wells, Strand, Surrey, Victoria, and *Preliminary Notices*, pp. 18, 19.

Thomas's (St.) Hospital (the old), on the Southwark side of London-bridge, S.E., was erected in 1706. Annual income about £25,000. Above 40,000 patients relieved yearly. The extension of the railway station led to the erection of the new Hospital on the south bank of the Thames, opposite the Houses of Parliament.

Tower, The, a little below London-bridge, E.C. The White Tower or Keep was built about 1078, and subsequent additions made at various times, the whole now occupies about 12 acres. It contains an Armoury, the Jewel-house, a church, the Waterloo Barracks, and Government offices.

Tower Church, on Tower-green, dedicated to St. Peter-ad-vincula, contains the bodies of Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Sir Thomas More, and many others.

Tract (Religious) Society: office, 6, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. Instituted 1799.

Trade, Board of, in the Treasury-buildings, Whitehall, S.W. Established 1786.

Trafalgar Square, a good architectural view looking from the National Gallery towards Horse Guards and Houses of Parliament.

Travellers' Club House, Pall-mall, next to the Athenæum, S.W. Built from the designs of Sir Charles Barry in 1832, at a cost of nearly £30,000.

Treasury, The; a line of buildings, extending 296 feet from Downing-street to the Horse Guards. Designed by Sir C. Barry in 1847.

Trinity House, Tower-hill, E.C.; erected 1795. The society was incorporated in 1514, and superintends sea-marks, buoys, lighthouses, &c.

Tunnel, Thames; passes under the bed of the river, about two miles below London-bridge. Completed 1843 by Sir I. K. Brunel. 1,200 feet long; 72,000,000 bricks were used. The tunnel was closed July, 1869, having been purchased for £200,000 by the East London Railway Company.

Tussaud's Wax Works, in Baker-street, near Portman-square, W. Hall 240 feet long, 49 feet wide. Admission 1s.

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U.

Union Club House; stands at the south-west corner of Trafalgar-square, W.C. Designed by Sir R. Smirke.

United Service Club (Senior), Pall-mall, S.W., built in 1826 from the designs of Nash.

United Service Club (Junior), Regent-street, corner of Charles-street, S.W.

United Service Institution and Museum, Whitehall-yard, S.W. Instituted 1830, and contains a library, a military, naval, ethnological, antiquarian and natural history museum.

University College, Upper Gower-street, W.C. Instituted in 1821, and erected from the designs of R. Wilkins, R.A.

University College Hospital, opposite the College. Founded 1833; contains 119 beds.

University Club House, corner of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, S.W. Designed 1826, by W. Wilkins, R.A.

University of London; an examining body, instituted 1857, for conferring degrees irrespective of the Candidates' place of education or religious creed. Meets in Burlington House, Piccadilly.

V.

Vauxhall Bridge is 806 feet long, formed of nine iron arches. Constructed 1816, by Mr. J. Walker.

Vernon Pictures in the Kensington Museum.

Veterinary College, Great College-street, Camden-town, N.W. Established 1751.

Victoria Docks, constructed on Plaistow Marshes, near North Woolwich. Opened 1855; 90 acres of basin.

Victoria Park, Bethnal-green, N.E. Extends over 270 acres. Formed about 1850. The lakes, islands, miniature yachts, rich foliage, the beautiful Victoria fountain, extensive cricket and gymnastic grounds will amply repay a visit. Easily reached by North London trains, and from Fenchurch-street.

Victoria Park Consumption Hospital; established in 1849; has relieved about 40,000 persons.

Victoria Theatre, Waterloo-road, S.E. Boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gallery, 3d. Gallery holds 2,000.

Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames-street, E.C. Company chartered in 1365.

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W.

War Office. Office of the Secretary for War, Pall Mall, S.W.

Water Colours, Societies of Painters in. Office of the Old Society, 5, Pall Mall East, and of the New, 53, Pall Mall West.

Water Supply. *Preliminary Notices*, p. 11.

Waterloo Barracks, in the Tower. First stone laid by the Duke of Wellington, 1845.

Waterloo Bridge, erected by Sir J. Rennie, 1817, of Cornish granite; 9 arches, 1,326 feet long. Notice the straight line of the bridge.

Waterloo-bridge Railway Station. *Preliminary Notices*, p. 11.

Weavers' Hall, Basing-lane, E.C. Company chartered by Henry II.

Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street, E.C. A Mission House erected 1839.

Wesleyan Mission, Office at the Centenary Hall, instituted 1817.

Wesleyan Training School, Horseferry-road, Westminster, S.W. Erected 1850.

West India Docks, Blackwall, E. Cover 295 acres; opened 1802.

Westminster Abbey, near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. The first Abbey was erected on this site more than 1,200 years ago, rebuilt by Edward the Confessor in 1060; again rebuilt by Henry III. in 1220. Henry VII. built the East Chapel. Sir Christopher Wren erected the West Towers. The length of the whole pile is 490 feet, and 203 feet in the transepts. The nave and transepts are open to the public, the other parts are shown for 6d.

Westminster, City of. *Preliminary Notices*, p. 5.

Westminster Hall, built by William II., as the dining-hall of his palace, and partly rebuilt by Richard II. 239 feet long, and 68 feet wide.

Westminster Hospital, in the Sanctuary, Westminster, 1837. Established 1719. Can provide 174 beds.

Westminster Palace. See Parliament, Lords and Commons.

Westminster School, existed in the time of Edward the Confessor, but the modern school was re-founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560 for twenty scholars.

Westminster Bridge; the old bridge was finished by

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Labelye, in 1750; the new bridge is of iron, from the designs of Mr. Page; one-half was opened 1860.

Westminster Prison, principally for females, committed for short terms.

Whitechapel Market, High-street, Whitechapel, E. A meat market.

Whitefriars, Fleet-street, E.C. Named from the old Carmelite Monastery.

Whitehall, S.W. Named from the palace or white hall erected here by Wolsey.

Whitehall Chapel, opposite the Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W. Erected in 1622, by Inigo Jones, for a banquet hall of the grand palace then designed, but never built. First used as a chapel by George I.

White's Club, St. James's-street, near Piccadilly, S.W. Originated about 1736.

Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. Established 1847.

Willis's Rooms. See Almack's.

Windsor. See Environs, pp. 73, 74.

Woods and Forests, Office, 1 and 2, Whitehall-place, S.W.

Woolwich Dockyard. Established 1512; the gun foundry in 1719. Now disused as a naval dockyard. See pp. 72, 73.

Works, Board of, Metropolitan, Office, Berkeley House, Spring-gardens, S.W.

Wren's Churches. For the more important, see St. Andrew's, Holborn; St. Bride's, Fleet-street; St. Dunstan's in the East; St. James's, Piccadilly; St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside; St. Paul's Cathedral; St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Y.

York Column, Carlton House-gardens, near Pall Mall, S.W., erected in 1833 by B. Wyatt. The column, of Scotch granite, is 124 feet high, and the bronze statue of the Duke, by Westmacott, is 14 feet high.

York, Duke of, School. See Military Asylum.

Z.

Zoological Collections, in the Zoological Gardens and British Museum.

Zoological Gardens, on north of the Regent's Park, N.W., contain above 1,500 animals. Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

Zoological Society, Office, 11, Hanover-square, W. Established 1826.

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A MULTUM IN PARVO GUIDE TO THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

As many of the places mentioned in this "Guide to the Environs" lie on or near the great Railway Lines, the subjoined notice may be useful to Tourists, who wish to visit the Suburban Districts by the cheapest and most expeditious routes.

SOME OF THE RAILWAY ROUTES FROM LONDON TO PLACES IN THE ENVIRONS.

Great Eastern Railway, from Shoreditch, to Mile End, Stratford, Lea Bridge, Tottenham, Waltham, etc.

Great Northern Railway, from King's Cross, to Holloway, Hornsey, Alexandra Park, Colney Hatch, Barnet, etc.

Great Western Railway, from Paddington, to Ealing, Hanwell, Southall (whence a branch to Brentford), West Drayton (whence a branch to Uxbridge), Slough (whence a branch to Windsor), etc.

Highgate, Finchley, and Edgeware Railway, The, runs from the Great Northern Railway at Seven Sisters'-road, and passes through a beautiful country, by Crouch End, Hornsey, Muswell Hill, Highgate, Finchley, Mill Hill, Edgeware, and Stanmore.

London and Blackwall Railway, from Fenchurch-street, to Blackwall, West India Docks, Victoria Park, and (by Camden-road Station) to Kew, etc.

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, from Victoria Station, to Pimlico, Balham, Streatham, and Crystal Palace; from London Bridge, to Norwood, Croydon, etc.

London, Chatham and Dover Railway, from Victoria Station, or London Bridge, to Lower Norwood, the Crystal Palace, and by Lewisham, to Beckenham, Bromley, etc.

London and Greenwich Railway, from London Bridge, to the Commercial Docks, Deptford, and Greenwich.

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London and North Western Railway, from Euston-square to Camden Town, Kilburn, Harrow, Pinner, etc.

London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, from Fenchurch-street, to Plaistow, Barking, Tilbury, and Southend.

London and Woodford Railway, from Fenchurch-street, to Victoria Park, Stratford, Low Leyton, Woodford, etc.

Midland Railway, from Moorgate-street, for Finchley, Hendon, Mill Hill, and St. Alban's.

North Kent Railway, from London Bridge, to New Cross, Lewisham, Blackheath, Woolwich, Abbey Wood, Belvedere, Erith, etc.

North London Railway, from Broad-street, City, for Victoria Park, Hampstead Heath, Epping, Shepherd's Bush, Kew, Richmond, and Bushey Park.

South Western Railway, from Waterloo-road (*by the Windsor Line*), to Vauxhall, Wandsworth, Putney, Barnes (whence a branch runs to Kew, Isleworth, Brentford, and Hounslow), Mortlake, Richmond, Twickenham, Staines (whence a branch to Egham and Virginia Water), and by Datchet to Windsor; (*by the Main Line*) to Wimbledon, Epsom, Hampton Court, and, by Weybridge, to Chertsey.

*** *For Cab Fares to or from Railways, see pages* 97, 98.

The following notices of about 150 places in the environs of London are necessarily brief, the space afforded not allowing much detail. The more important places, such as the Crystal Palace, etc., are described with all possible fulness, and the accounts of others are sufficient to guide the tourist to the most interesting localities, and to suggest the historical associations connected with each district.

The seven following places are inserted out of the general alphabetical order on account of their special public attractiveness, and for more convenient reference by the public:—

CRYSTAL PALACE,

Sydenham, Kent.—Trains start from London Bridge, from Pimlico station, and from all the Metropolitan stations through Ludgate Hill or Victoria. The Palace is open at 10 a.m., Admission 1s., every day except Saturday, when it is 2s. 6d. Fares, including admission, from London Bridge or Pimlico Stations, to the Crystal Palace and back—First class, 2s. 6d.; second class, 2s.; third class, 1s. 6d., except Saturdays, when the

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admission being 2s. 6d., there is an addition of 1s. 6d. to the fares stated. Children under 12, half price. The building was erected from designs by Sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Fox & Henderson being the contractors, and opened on the 10th of June, 1854. It consists of a nave, with side aisles, 2 main galleries, 2 wings, and 3 transepts, the length of the nave being 1,608 feet; that of the central transept, 384 feet; and of the other transepts, 312 feet. The width of the nave and end transepts is 72 feet, and of the central transept, 120 feet. The height of this is 174 feet, and that of the nave and other transepts is 110 feet. The magnificent water towers, designed by Brienne, are 284 feet high. The tanks hold 357,657 gallons of water.

The Nave.—Standing opposite the "Screen of the Kings," at the S. end of the nave, the visitor obtains a general view of this vast hall; the Crystal Fountain, which stood in the Hyde Park Exhibition; the Natural History Departments; and the long vista of statues, grouped on each side of the nave.

The Transepts.—The Central Transept is spanned by a roof 174 feet high, the western division being occupied by the great organ and orchestra. The Concert Room, capable of accommodating 60 performers, and 3,000 people, stands at the S. side of the E. wing of this transept.

The Picture Gallery, in the N. wing, is 360 feet long, divided into 6 saloons, and devoted principally to the exhibition of pictures by modern artists of all the European schools.

The Courts.—These courts, 14 in number, are chronologically arranged on the sides of the nave, with the exception of the Assyrian and Pompeian courts, for which space was not found in the general series.

The Assyrian Court represents the architecture of the ancient cities of Nineveh and Babylon, during the 2 centuries which elapsed between the reigns of Sennacherib and Xerxes, viz., from about 700 to 500 B.C. The lower portion of the exterior front and sides of this court is taken from the palace of Khorsabad, the great winged bulls, and the giants strangling lions being copied from the originals in the Louvre.

Egyptian Court.—The Avenue of Lions conducts the visitor to a temple illustrating the style of architecture during the era of the Ptolemys, 300 to 350 B.C. To the left of this building we enter the court of Amunaph, dating 1300 years B.C. Further on, is a model of the rock tomb of Beni Hassan, the original of which was hewn in the solid rock 1660 years B.C. The Hall of Columns, at Karnak, completed about 1200 years B.C., is represented by a reduced model. The original building was 345 feet long, and contained 134 statues, some 62 feet high, and 11 feet in diameter. Further on to the right, in a recess, is a model of the

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tomb of Aboo Simbel, cut in the side of a rock in Nubia. On the east is a colonnade, copied from one still existing in the sacred isle of Philæ, near Syene.

Greek Court.—The central area represents an ancient agora, used as a market, and for public assemblies. The style is Doric, partly adopted from the temple of Jupiter, at Nemea, built 400 years B.C. On the frieze are the names of the principal Greek cities and colonies. Behind is a covered atrium or hall, and a sculpture gallery, on the wall of which is a copy of the frieze of the Parthenon, at Athens. The Greek Court contains above 200 statues, the most remarkable being casts of the Laocoon, the Venus de Medici, the Psyche, and the Belvedere Torso.

Roman Court.—The wall of this Court is modelled on that of the Colosseum, at Rome. Here are models of the Colosseum and the Pantheon, and round the court are placed a series of busts of the Kings and Emperors of Rome, and in a smaller court on the right, busts of Empresses, Generals, and Statesmen.

Pompeian Court.—This Court stands in the S.W. extremity of the nave, and exhibits a private residence from the discoveries at Pompeii. Here are seen the porter's lodge; the atrium or reception court, with small bed-chambers on both sides; next the tablium or drawing-room, with the thalamus, or state bed-chamber on one side, and the summer and winter dining-rooms on the other.

Alhambra Court.—The Alhambra was built about the middle of the 13th century, on a hill near the City of Granada. The edifice was both a fortress and a palace of the Moorish kings. The part here reproduced consists of the far-famed Court of Lions, the tribune and hall of justice of the Abencerrages, and the divan.

Byzantine and Romanesque Court.—Byzantine architecture was most flourishing from the 6th to the 11th century. Its main peculiarities are the semi-circular arch, and the lavish use of glass mosaic-work. The cloister at the entrance of this Court, is modelled from one of the 10th century, in the church of Sancta Maria in Capitola at Cologne. The marble fountain in the centre is a copy of one at Heisterbach Abbey, on the Rhine. Here also is part of the cloister from St. John Lateran at Rome; an arcade from Gelnhausen, in Germany; Norman and Romanesque doorways from Germany, England and Ireland, besides monumental effigies, and Irish and Malta crosses.

Mediæval Courts.—These, 3 in number, represent the German, English, French, and Italian styles, of what is commonly called Gothic architecture. We have, 1, the *Norman* style, distinguished by its simple solidity, and semi-circular arches, with zigzag mouldings. This lasted till the 13th century. 2.—The

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early English, or first-pointed style, with lancet-shaped windows, clustering pillars and spires. 3.—The *Decorated*, which succeeded the last style in the 14th century, the brightest period in English Gothic, being characterised by rich tracery, either in geometrical forms, or in flowing lines. 4.—The *Perpendicular* style, in vogue from the latter part of the 14th to the beginning of the 16th century. It derives its name from the tracery, which, instead of taking flowing forms, consists chiefly of vertical lines.

Renaissance Court.—The revival of art in the 15th century, on antique models, produced the style called the "Renaissance." The entrance to this court is modelled from the façade of the Hotel Bourgtheroulde, at Rouen, a work of the 15th and 16th centuries. The bas-relief represents the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and the meeting in 1520 of Henry VIII. and Francis I. The frieze above is from the hospital of the poor at Pistoja, in Tuscany. The fountain in the centre of the court is from the Château de Gaillon, and those on either side from the ducal palace at Venice.

Elizabethan Court.—The architectural details of this court are said to be taken from Holland House, Kensington (see p. 42). The illustrative objects are monuments and effigies, among which are several copied from tombs in Westminster Abbey.

Italian Court.—This court exemplifies the return to a style of art, founded on the ancient Italian or Roman, of which the Renaissance was the first step. It was introduced into England by Inigo Jones, in the middle of the 17th century. The Italian Court at the Crystal Palace is founded on the Farnese palace.

Court of Monuments of Christian Art.—This court contains early Irish crosses, monuments of the Gothic period, busts and statues.

Natural History Departments.—These lie at the Southern or entrance extremity of the nave, just within the "Screen of the Kings." An attempt has been here made to exhibit the botany, zoology, and ethnology of the several regions of the globe, by living specimens of the plants, stuffed specimens of the animals, and figures of the people of these various regions. In the east or left-hand quarter are the sections allotted to the Natural History of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. On the west side are those representing America. The new Aquarium, at the North end of the Palace, is 312 feet long, and contains 60 tanks, filled with 20,000 gallons of sea water, kept in motion by machinery. Admission to this, 6d.

The Dining Rooms are placed in the South-west angle of the building, on the left hand, near the entrance. They consist of public rooms, in which dinners are served at regulated prices,

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to which a whole suite of rooms for private parties has been recently added.

Museum of British Agriculture and Manufacture, showing the natural products of the soil, and the process of manufacture.

The Naval Museum, illustrating the naval architecture of all nations, is in the North-east gallery, garden side of the South transept.

The Gardens and the Park occupy 200 acres. The upper terrace is 1,576 feet long, and 48 feet wide; the lower terrace, forming the Italian flower garden, being 1,664 feet long, or nearly one-third of a mile, and 512 feet wide. The gardens represent both the English and Italian styles harmonised.

The Fountains and Waterworks are the most remarkable in the world. The great circular basin is 196 feet in diameter, and the jets are thrown up to the height of 150 feet. The cascades, 12 in number, extend 600 feet, and form at last a cataract 120 feet broad, with a fall of 30 feet. The six fountains in the Italian garden throw their jets to the height of 90 feet. The two grand fountains are the crowning effect of the whole system. The basins are each 784 feet in length, with a central diameter of 468 feet. A great water column rises in each, to the height of 280 feet. When the whole system of fountains is played, no less than 11,788 jets are in operation, throwing 120,000 gallons per minute. A grand display usually consumes 6,000,000 gallons of water.

The Park contains an English landscape garden in the North-East part, near the Sydenham entrance, with cricket and archery grounds. On the right of the central avenue, in the South-West quarter, is a lake with islands, the cliffs and shores being intended to give illustrative lessons in geology. Here we have segments of a coal-field; of the carboniferous limestone; of the old and new red sand-stones; and the upper formations. These are illustrated by representations of the extinct animals. The secondary island contains lias animals, of the lizard and crocodile class; next comes the oolite, with its gigantic lizard, the Megalosaurus. Proceeding to the left, we see animals of the Wealden formation of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; the great Pterodactyle, an enormous winged lizard, is seen perched on the summit of the cliff. In the tertiary island we have animals of a higher order, such as the Palæotherium or "ancient beast;" the megatherium, or gigantic sloth, here seen in the act of pulling down a tree to feed on its leaves.

DULWICH PICTURE GALLERY.

In the hamlet of Dulwich, Surrey, 5 miles from London, will well repay a visit. It is easily reached, either by omnibus from Gracechurch-street, calling at the Elephant and Castle, or by a

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pleasant walk from the Crystal Palace or by London, Chatham and Dover line from Victoria Station, or by S.W.R. from Waterloo. The gallery is attached to "God's Gift College," at Dulwich, founded and largely endowed by Edward Alleyne, an actor, contemporary with Shakespeare. The system of the college has lately been greatly re-modelled. The gallery contains nearly 400 pictures, by the old masters, most of which were bequeathed to Dulwich college by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., in 1811. The collection includes works of the Flemish school, by Rubens, Rembrandt, Teniers, Hobbima, Wouvermans, Berghem, Ostade, Vanderweff, Van Huyssum, and Watteau. The Murillos and Cuyps are the gems of the gallery. The Italian school is represented by Titian, Paul Veronese, Guercino, Annibal Caracci, and Caravaggio. Velasquez and Gainsborough add several portraits; Claude and G. Poussin, landscapes; and N. Poussin, historical and allegorical pictures. There also are some portraits of celebrated actors, including that of Alleyne, the founder. No tickets are now required for seeing Dulwich.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL AND PARK.

The Hospital stands on the site of a Royal palace, enlarged by Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and in which the latter king, and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth were born. It was taken down by Charles II., who built the present west wing. The building was completed by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1698, for William III., who made it an asylum for disabled sailors of the royal navy. The institution is partly supported by a parliamentary grant of £20,000 a year, by a coal tax, and various bequests and contributions. It is also endowed with large estates in the north, forfeited by the Earl of Derwentwater in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715. The first "pensioners," as the old seamen are called, were admitted in 1705; the hospital was much enlarged by George IV.

The buildings consist of 4 courts:—King Charles's and Queen Anne's, which, with the great square, form the river front; King William's building, having on the front a sculpture, representing Nelson's death; and Queen Mary's ward to the south-east. The river terrace is 875 feet long, and the great quadrangle a square of 273 feet. In the centre stands the statue of George II., by Rysbach, cut from a block of marble, weighing 11 tons, taken in a French ship captured by Sir George Rooke.

The in-pensioners were about 2,700, attended by 170 nurses the out-pensioners numbered about 32,000. Recent alterations by pensioning the men in their own homes, have materially changed the character of the institution. It is proposed to establish a Naval College in the building.

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The Painted Hall, decorated by Sir J. Thornhill, containing a large collection of portraits of distinguished Admirals, with some memorials of Nelson exhibited in a glass case, is 106 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 50 feet high.

The Chapel was re-built after a destructive fire in 1789, from designs by James, or. as he was called, "Athenian" Stewart. Over the communion table is placed West's painting of "St. Paul escaping from shipwreck."

In King Charles' building is a library for the pensioners, and a bust of Dibdin, the author of the famous naval songs.

The charge for admission to the hall and chapel is 4d., on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, free.

The Royal Naval Asylum was incorporated with the Hospital in 1825. It is divided into an upper and lower school, with 400 boys in each.

Greenwich Park, containing 200 acres, was first walled round by James I., and planted by Charles II.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II., Flamsteed being appointed the first astronomer royal. The chief object of the Observatory is to obtain a regular succession of meridional observations of the fixed stars. The number of observations of the sun, moon, and planets, in the year ending May, 1859, was 5215. A self-registering anemometer is placed in the south turret, and a ball on the other turret falls daily at 1 p.m.

The walks from Greenwich to Blackheath, from Greenwich-park to Lewisham, and to Woolwich, through Charlton, abound in fine scenery.

HAMPTON COURT.

The most convenient mode of reaching Hampton Court is by the S.W.R., from the Waterloo station, the journey occupying about ¾ of an hour. The palace and gardens are open to the public every day, except Friday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., from the 1st April to 1st October, and during the rest of the year till 4 p.m. On Sundays there is no admission till 2 in the afternoon.

The Palace was erected on the site of an ancient manor-house of the Knights Hospitallers, by Cardinal Wolsey, who soon afterwards gave it to Henry VIII. Edward VI. was born in this palace, which became a favourite residence of the English Kings and Queens. Charles I. was confined here for a short time, and the palace was afterwards the occasional abode of Oliver Cromwell. The gardens were laid out in the Dutch style by William III.; his successors, Queen Anne and George I., occasionally inhabited the palace; but no sovereign has lived in Hampton Court since the time of George II.

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The Courts.—The first two quadrangles were built in the reign of Henry VIII., both being squares of about 160 feet. The second is called the Clock court. The third or Fountain court was erected for William III., by Sir Christopher Wren, who also designed the Ionic arcade on the south side of the Clock court.

The Grand Staircase, entered from Wren's colonnade, and decorated by allegorical paintings, by Verrio, leads to—

The Guard Chamber, the walls of which are hung with arms and armour, and portraits of British Admirals.

The Presence Chambers.—These 2 apartments contain portraits of royal personages, among which Vandyke's Charles I., and the "Hampton Court beauties" are the most attractive.

The Audience Chamber follows, containing the canopy under which James II. received the Pope's nuncio at Windsor, in 1687. Passing through the "King's Drawing Room" we reach

King William's Bedroom, with his dressing-room and writing closet; the former containing a series of portraits, by Sir Peter Lely, of "The beauties of the Court of Charles II." Then follow the *Queen's apartments*, and those of the *Prince of Wales*, all ornamented with pictures of more or less value, of which there are 1000 in the palace, the Queen's gallery alone containing nearly 200.

The Banqueting Hall is hung with tapestry, representing scriptural subjects; among the pictures are Duns Scotus, by Spagnoletto, and a son of Philip IV., by Murillo.

The Great Hall, begun by Cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII., is 106 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 60 feet high; it has a richly wrought timber roof, windows filled with stained glass, and Arras tapestry on the walls, representing scenes in the life of Abraham.

The Chapel, entered from the third court, was finished by Henry VIII.; having been defaced during the civil war, it was afterwards restored, and contains some good carving by Grinling Gibbons.

The Gardens.—The private garden, for admission to which a small fee is demanded, is entered by a door at the south end of the east front. It contains some large orange trees, and the celebrated black Hamburg vine, planted in 1769. The stem is 30 inches in circumference, and the branches extend 110 feet. In a favourable season it has been known to produce 3,000 bunches, or 2,500 lbs. of grapes. This vine was taken as a slip from the vine now growing at Valentines (see p. 94), in Essex, near Ilford.

The Wilderness, planted by William III., covers 10 acres. Here are some noble trees, and a maze or labyrinth, the walks of

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which are said to reach half a mile, though the area is only a quarter of an acre.

The Park is extensive, and bordered by the Thames. Here William III. was thrown from his horse by a mole-hill, an accident which caused his death.

The Lion Gate of Hampton Court stands opposite the long avenue in Bushy Park, celebrated for its chesnut trees.

RICHMOND

Is easily reached by the S.W.R., from the Waterloo station. There are also omnibuses every half hour during the day, and in the summer steamboats sometimes run from Hungerford pier.

Richmond Hill.—The view from the terrace on the top of the hill, over the vale of the Thames, with the river flowing beneath, is of singular beauty and interest.

Richmond Park is about 8 miles in circumference, and diversified by rich scenery. It was enclosed by Charles I., and then called the New Park. The entrance gates were erected in 1798, and the terrace walk formed by the direction of William IV.

The Old Park now attached to the Palace at Kew, is washed by the Thames on its western side. Here stood the old palace of Richmond, called Sheen, till its name was changed by Henry VII. The whole has now disappeared, except a few stones, and the half ruined gateway facing the green, formerly the tilt-yard of the old palace.

There are pleasant walks along the Thames, and a row up the river as far as Teddington Lock will open a succession of fine views on both sides of the Thames. Richmond is famous for its hotels, of which the Star and Garter ranks first. There are also the Castle, on the river side; the Talbot, on the bridge; and the Roebuck, near the Terrace.

In the old church, Thomson, author of "The Seasons," and Edmund Kean, are buried. In Kew-foot-lane was Thomson's home; two of the rooms now form a hall, containing the mahogany table on which he wrote. The Wesleyan Theological Institute, on Richmond-hill, was built in 1843.

From Richmond, Hampton Court is 3 miles,—near is Kew (see p. 87), Ham House (see p. 84), and Twickenham (see p. 94).

WOOLWICH.

This Royal Dock-yard was established by Henry VIII., in 1512. It now extends for about a mile, consisting of outer and inner basins, numerous docks and slips, a mast-house, smithy,

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hydraulic testing-house for chain cables and anchors, rigging, store and boat-houses. The patent Nasmyth hammer, the vertical, horizontal, and circular saw-machinery, and the shears for raising weights, are especially deserving of attention.

The Dock Yard is open to the public every day except Sunday, between the hours of 9 and 11½ a.m., and in summer time from 1 to 5½ p.m. Though the dock-yard is now disused for large ships since 1869, it will still be required for the construction of gun-boats and other works.

The Arsenal is the great manufactory and depôt for artillery of all descriptions, including the armaments of ships of war.

The principal departments in the Arsenal consist of—

The Gun Foundry, established in 1719, under the superintendence of a German engineer, Shaldo.

The Laboratory.—In this department are carried on all the operations connected with ammunition, such as filling shells, filling fuzees, making rockets, and also cartridges for all arms.

Carriage Department.—Here are constructed the gun carriages, tumbrils, carts, and other wheel carriages, for the service.

Royal Artillery Barracks stand on the top of the hill, facing the Common, having an esplanade 1,200 feet long, and capable of holding nearly 4,000 men, besides stabling for 1,000 horses. In the centre of the parade stands a richly wrought gun, captured at Burtpoor in 1827.

Royal Marine Barracks.—These stand on the slope of the hill, on the ascent from the dockyard to Woolwich Common.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich Common, founded in 1719, and removed to the present site, in 1806. The barracks contain accommodation for 160 cadets, arranged in 4 classes of 40 each, a practical class of 40 senior cadets being quartered in the Arsenal.

The cadets form the first company of the R. Regiment of Artillery.

The Repository, sometimes called the Rotunda, stands on the Common, and forms a military Museum, in which are collected models of fortresses, plans of military machines, and specimens of old and modern machinery.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

An hour's journey by the South Western Railway, from Waterloo-road, or by the Great Western Railway, from Paddington, will bring the visitor to this castellated Palace. The best view of the exterior of the castle is obtained from the South

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Western Railway, as the train is approaching Windsor. The pile appears rising from masses of rich foliage, and the long, diversified lines of terrace, towers, and ramparts present a rich architectural picture. Distinct views of the castle will be gained by going up the "Hundred Steps," close to the South Western Railway-station, by walking up Thames-street, by surveying the pile from Castle Hill, from the terraces, and from the Long Walk. Inspect St. George's Chapel; take a walk along the North Terrace, and ascend to the top of the Round Tower, or "Keep," whence, if the day be clear, views are obtained of more than twelve counties. If time permit, proceed up the Long Walk to Snow Hill, where the colossal statue of George III. stands on its rocky pedestal, and around which stretches the beautiful scenery of the forest.

The *State Apartments* are open free, and by tickets, procurable at the Castle, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 11 to 4. The *Private Apartments* are seen by an order from the Lord Chamberlain.

The following places in the neighbourhood of Windsor should be visited:—

Eton, for the College chapel and playing fields; Stoke Poges' churchyard, the burial place of Gray.

Horton, the former home of Milton; his mother is buried in the church.

In **Upton Church,** near Slough, is Sir William Herschel's grave.

Abbey Wood Farm, Kent, south of Plumstead marshes, and 1¼ miles from Erith, stands on the site of Lesnes Abbey, founded for Austin canons in 1178, by the judge Richard de Luci. The walls of the refectory and of the abbey garden remain.

Abney Park Cemetery, near Stamford Hill, 3½ miles N of the Post Office, formed on the grounds of the mansion formerly inhabited by Sir Thomas Abney, and celebrated as the home for many years of Dr. Watts. The statue of the Doctor, by Bailey, stands in the cemetery, and "Watts's Arbour" is preserved by a railed enclosure.—Apply for admission at the lodge. Many dissenting ministers are buried here, amongst others are Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Andrew Reed, the missionaries Medhurst and Denham.

Addlestone. Those who visit Chertsey (see p. 78) will pass this village, which lies close to the railway. Here is the celebrated "Crouch Oak," under which tradition whispers that Wickliffe once preached. Crouch oak is a corruption of Cross oak, crosses being often set up to mark "preaching places."

Aldershott Camp. Proceeding along the S.W. Railway,

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beyond Kingston (see p. 87), we reach Aldershott and North Camp stations. The North and South camps established in 1854, together cover about 4 square miles, and will accommodate about 20,000 men. The camps are arranged in "blocks" lettered, each containing 40 huts, built of Mèmel fir. The views from Romping Downs, near the heath, and from Cæsar's camp behind the royal pavilion, are picturesque. Aldershott heath consists of the Bagshot sand.

Ann's Hill, St., near Chertsey (see p. 78), noted for the beautiful views from its top, and the former residence of Charles James Fox.

Banstead Downs, in the vicinity of Epsom, and about 6 miles from Croydon, will afford some splendid views over a vast extent of country. Trains from Victoria and Moorgate street.

Barking, on the London and Tilbury line, 7 miles from London, named from "Burg-hing," a fort in the mead. At the entrance to the churchyard are preserved the two ancient gateways, and the Chapel of the Holy Rood, the only remains of the ancient and famous Benedictine nunnery of Barking, founded 677. The vicar of Barking had provisions from the nunnery for himself and servants, "so long as he should not be quarrelsome, or have any discourse with the nuns." The vicar still receives £10 yearly instead of the provisions.—One mile from Barking is Eastbury House, an ancient mansion, which is said to have been the residence of Lord Monteagle, who received warning of the gunpowder plot.

Barnes, on the S.W. Railway, seven miles from London, known for its pleasant little common, and for the house called Barnes Elms, on the site of the mansion known as Queen Elizabeth's Dairy, in which Walsingham entertained Elizabeth, in which the poet Cowley resided, and where Heydigger "master of the revels" feasted George II. Tonson, the once famous publisher, lived in this house; and here the celebrated Kit-Kat club regularly met. Cowley's house was pulled down long ago. A duel was fought at Barnes-Elms, January 17th, 1668, between the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Shrewsbury, "all about my Lady Shrewsbury." The *rose-bush* grave on the S. side of Barnes church, is that of Edward *Rose*, who, in 1623, left an income from an acre of land to keep a rose-bush always on this grave. The farm of the once noted William Cobbett is close to Barnes Elms park.

Barnet, Herts.—Proceeding from King's Cross by the G.N. Railway, we reach this town, noted for the great battle of 1471, in which the Lancastrians were defeated, and the great Earl of Warwick killed. An obelisk, erected in 1740, marks the spot where Warwick fell. Barnet is but 9½ miles from King's Cross; in

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the immediate vicinity are Trent Park, Wrotham Park, Buck Hill Park, and Totteridge Park.

Battersea Park, on the S. Bank of the Thames, was completed at a cost of £280,000. It extends for about 2 miles in length, and one in breadth, being connected with the left bank of the Thames by the new iron bridge uniting it with Chelsea. The river steam-boats land visitors at Battersea pier. The most interesting part of this park is the terrace along the river's bank. This park, containing 175 acres, deserves a visit on account of its beautiful arrangement, the richness of its sub-tropical garden and the tasteful distribution of lawn, wood, and water.

Beckenham.—A pretty village on the Mid-Kent line 2 miles from Bromley (see p. 77) on the West. The avenue of yews leading to the W. door of the church, and the lich-gate (corpse-gate) will interest some. In the church is a tablet to Hedley Vicars.

Beddington House, Surrey, 4 miles from Croydon, through Carshalton, is the seat of the Carews. The greater part of the existing mansion was built in the time of Queen Anne, by Sir Nicholas Carew, but the old Elizabethan hall, with its fine roof, is preserved; and in this hall, Sir Francis Carew entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1599. Beddington church, erected 1390, stands close to the house. By S. W. R., from Waterloo.

Belvedere.—The seat of Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart., on Shooter's Hill (see p. 91), contains a good collection of Italian, Spanish, Flemish, French and English Pictures.

Bentley Priory, Middlesex.—About two miles from the Harrow Station (see p. 84), the former seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, and the site of an ancient monastery of Austin canons. Queen Adelaide died here in 1849.

Blackheath. 6 miles from London, near Greenwich (see p. 69). The Roman road, called the Watling-street, is supposed to have crossed this heath. The following events give some historical importance to this tract. Here Wat Tyler's host assembled, 1381. Here Henry IV. and his nobles met in 1400 the Greek Emperor Michael Palæologus. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of London formed on this open space a triumphal procession to escort Henry V. after his victory at Agincourt, 1415. On the same place the magnates of the city met Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, 1416. Jack Cade's Kentish rebels assembled here June, 1450. Two years after, Henry VI. drew up his Lancastrian army on the heath; his triumphant rival, Edward IV., was met on the same ground with acclamation, by the Londoners, in 1474. Here the Cornish rebels were defeated by Henry VII., 1497. In January, 1541, the heath

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was gay with the brilliant cavalcades of Henry VIII., who then met Anne of Cleves, and on the 29th May, 1660, Charles II. was met here by crowds of the citizens of London. Morden, or Mordaunt College (see p. 89) stands to the E. of the heath; and Lee (see p. 88) is about a mile distant to the South. The walks from Blackheath to Lewisham, Bromley, Chislehurst, Charlton and Shooter's Hill will enable a tourist to appreciate the beauties of Kentish scenery.

Blackwall. (*See* Dogs, Isle of, p. 8.)

Botanical Resorts. Epping Forest abounds with fine specimens of ferns and with beautiful and rare fungi. Pinner and Oxley Woods, near Harrow, and Harrow Common have also treasures for zealous botanical students. The more secluded nooks of Hampstead, Hounslow Heath, and Esher Common will also reward visitors.

Bow, Stratford le. 4½ miles from London, named from a ford over the Lea, leading to the Roman stratum or street. The first stone bridge in England is said to have been built here in the 12th century, by Queen Matilda.

Box Hill, Surrey, near Reigate, should be visited by all who delight in rich and far-reaching prospects. By South-Eastern Railway, from London-bridge or Charing Cross.

Brentford. On the South-Western Railway (loop line), about 11 miles from London, and opposite Kew (see p. 87). Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes here in 1016. The house of Noy, Attorney-General of Charles I., stands in the High-street, close to the chapel. Old Brentford chapel contains a printing of the Lord's Supper, by Zoffany, in which the heads of eleven of the apostles are portraits of as many Brentford fishermen; the head of St. Peter is a portrait of Zoffany himself. John Horne Tooke (see Ealing and Wimbledon) was formerly a curate at New Brentford Chapel. The Grand Junction Water Works stand near Kew Bridge, having a stand pipe 226 feet high, and sending 13,000 gallons of water a minute to Paddington mains. Osterley Park (see p. 90) is two miles from Brentford.

Bromley, Kent.—10 miles from London by the Mid-Kent Railway, or by omnibus. An excellent central place for those who wish to make short tours through a very beautiful part of Kent. Bromley College, founded 1666 by Bishop Warner, for 20 clergymen's widows, now supports 40, each receiving nearly £40 a year. The ancient episcopal palace has long disappeared, though Bromley House yet stands, and St. Blaize's chalybeate springs still remind us of the old "oratory." In the nave of the church the wife of Dr. Johnson is buried. The best walks and rides from Bromley are to Sunderidge Park (see p. 93), over the hills to Beckenham (see p. 76), and to Hayes (see p. 85).

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Burnham Beeches. These remarkable Beeches, the remnants of an ancient forest, will repay all lovers of nature who visit the sequestered place on a fine summer's day. The gnarled and time-marked trunks are often almost wierd-like in their forms. About four miles from the Slough Station, Great Western Railway, return if possible, by the secluded and famous churchyard of Stoke Poges (see p. 92).

Bushy Park, N. of Hampton Court. The former residence of William IV., while Duke of Clarence, and afterwards of Queen Adelaide. The Chestnut Avenue was planted by William III.

Cæsar's Camp, S. of Hayes (see p. 85). This extensive military earthwork, about two miles in circumference, stands on the site of the ancient Roman town Noviomagus. N. W. of the camp the Ravensborne river rises.

Camden Place, Kent, near Chislehurst (see p. 79), the former abode of the celebrated historian and scholar Camden, who died here 1623; subsequently the residence of Lord Chancellor Camden (Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden). The estate is now covered with villas. Here the ex-Emperor of the French, Napoleon III., resides.

Canbury is immediately N. of Kingston, and opposite to Bushy Park. The name is abbreviated from Canonbury, the manor having belonged to Merton Priory (see p. 89), and the large timber roofed barn of the monks yet stands.

Charlton, Kent, 7 miles from London, on the North Kent Railway. Old Charlton stands on high ground, in the midst of a finely-wooded landscape; New Charlton lies in the vale. Horn Fair, once noted for its riots, was held in October at Charlton. Near the village is "Cherry Garden," built by Inigo Jones, for his residence. Charlton House, built 1612, was the residence of Prince Henry, son of James I., and is now noted for its fine oak fittings, and the noble trees in its park.

Chelsea Hospital. This Royal Hospital, for old and disabled soldiers, was founded by Charles II. The hospital, built by Wren, consists of a centre and wings, forming three sides of a quadrangle, facing the river. In the quadrangle is a bronze statue of Charles II., by Grinling Gibbons. There is accommodation in the Hospital for 430 in-pensioners; above 70,000 out-pensioners are borne on the books.

Chertsey. Easily reached by the South-Western Railway, which passing Kingston (see p. 87), proceeds to Weybridge Junction, whence a short ride carries the tourist by Addlestone (see p. 74) to Chertsey. A few stones of the ancient Benedictine Abbey, the house of Cowley, and St. Anne's Hill, the residence of Charles James Fox, form the principal attractions of the town.

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The Monastery, which extended over 4 acres of ground, was founded 666, by Erconswald, Bishop of London, and ranked with the mitred abbeys. Cowley's house stands in Guildford-street; and though the old porch was removed in 1786, the study of the poet, the room in which he died, 1667, and the trees under which he often walked, remain. Lord Holland's seat on St. Anne's Hill, 1 mile from Chertsey, was the favourite residence of Fox. The view from this point is one of extraordinary richness and extent.

Cheshunt, Herts, by G.E.R. from Bishopsgate. The "Great House" is connected with the history of the Cromwell family; the church is nearly 500 years old, and on the common stands "Goff's Oak," which, old tradition says, was growing there before William I. Waltham Abbey is in the immediate neighbourhood, and also Broxbourne; the tourist should inspect the "Rye House," so famous for its "plot."

Chigwell, in Essex.—10½ miles from London, between Epping and Hainault forests, surrounded by beautiful scenery, and once rather noted for its mineral waters. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, received his earliest education in Chigwell grammar school, endowed by Archbishop Harsnet, in 1629, when vicar of Chigwell. The school-house, an old ivy-mantled building, is yet standing. A Norman arch forms the S. entrance to the church. A rich brass, to the memory of Archbishop Harsnet, is on a pedestal near his grave, from which it was removed for its better preservation.

Chingford.—A village on the Lea, about a mile from the Edmonton station, on the G.E. Railway, 9 miles from London, is surrounded by a fine country. The church, partly in ruins, is an ancient ivy-mantled structure, containing several memorials of old families, and commanding an extensive prospect from the hill on which it stands.

Chiselhurst, Kent, by the S.E. Railway, stands on a hill, from which beautiful prospects of the surrounding country are obtained. The church is worth a visit; the falcon of Edward IV., and the rose of Henry VI., are seen in the nave. Sir Francis Walsingham was born at Chiselhurst, and in the church are some of his family brasses. Near Chiselhurst lies Camden Place (see p. 78). Singular circular chalk excavations, often filled with fossil remains of animals, are found in the neighbourhood. The elevated site, beautiful common, noble trees, and magnificent prospects, form a rich concentration of scenic beauty.

Chiswick.—About 8 miles from London, on the S.W.R. Sir John Chardin, the traveller to Persia, and Hogarth, are buried in the church-yard. The first *ait*, or Thames island, is opposite Chiswick.

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Clapham.—4 miles from London, by omnibus, or by S. W.R., to Clapham station. Named from Clapa, a Danish earl. The common is prettily laid out, having been a swamp until 1770. Nicholas Brady, who, in conjunction with Nahum Tate, translated the Psalms into the new version, was a rector of Clapham. The strata of this neighbourhood consist of post-tertiary deposits; in which the bones of the elephant and rhinoceros are often found.

Claremont.—1 mile from Thames Ditton (see p. 93). The former residence of Prince Leopold and Princess Charlotte,—here the Princess died. Louis Philippe resided in this palace after his flight from France.

Cobham Hall.—A noble Elizabethan mansion, the seat of the Earl of Darnley, about 4 miles from Gravesend (see p. 84), stands in a park 7 miles in circumference, made picturesque by noble oaks, chestnuts, and avenues of limes. The house contains a valuable picture gallery. Among its proprietors was the Sir John Oldcastle, martyred 1413. The house and pictures are shown on Fridays; tickets can be procured at Gravesend. In the church are brasses to the Cobhams, of the date 1354. The old gateway of Cobham College, founded 1343, remains, and the college now consists of 20 alms-houses.

Colney Hatch, Middlesex.—A pauper lunatic Asylum on the G.N.R., about 6 miles from London; can accommodate between 1200 and 1,300 patients, is 1,883 feet long, and extends over more than 118 acres. The building consists of a wing of 14 wards for males, a wing of 18 wards for females, an exercising hall 112 feet long and 58 feet wide, a chapel capable of holding 600 persons, school-rooms, workshops, where the patients work at their trades; a dispensary, and extensive lines of offices and residences for the officials and attendants. Proportion of cures 15 in 100. The various wards and passages would form a line 6 miles in length. An artesian well, 330 feet deep, yields 120,000 gallons every day.

Combe House, stands on Norbiton common, near Kingston (see p. 87), and was the residence of the Earl of Liverpool, who, in 1814, received at this mansion the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Prince Regent. The springs which have supplied Hampton Court Palace with water since the time of Henry VIII., rise on Combe Hill.

Cooper's Hill.—(See Runnimede.)

Coway Stakes.—An ancient ford over the Thames, near Walton (see p. 95), where, tradition says, Cæsar crossed the river in pursuit of the Britons.—The stakes found here are 16 feet long, and were used to stop the passing of a foe.

Crystal Palace.—(See p. 64).

Dagenham, on the N. bank of the Thames, a little below Barking (see p. 75), 2 miles from the Rainham station, on the

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Tilbury line. Dagenham lake, an angling station, extending over 50 acres, was formed by the great flooding of Dagenham, December 17th, 1707, when the high tide burst the dyke, overflowed 1,000 acres of the low land, and swept 100 acres into the river. After a lapse of 15 years, Captain Perry repaired the breach at a cost of £40,000. The Bourne brook, being no longer polluted by sewage, now keeps the Dagenham water pure.

Dartford, Kent, 17 miles from London, on the N. Kent Railway, a little below Erith (see p. 82), is named from the ford over the river Darent. The only remains of the rich nunnery founded by Edward III. to commemorate his victory at Cressy, are a gateway and farm-house. Some of the views from the neighbouring chalk downs are good.

Deptford, on the S. of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Dogs, the place where Henry VIII. established a dockyard, and where the victualling offices were fixed. Sayes Court, the residence of Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Sussex, afterwards the temporary abode of Peter the Great, stood near the yard of the victualling office. In Deptford dockyard, Sir Francis Drake's ship, "The Golden Hinde," was laid up after her voyage round the world. The Ravensbourne river falls into the Thames at Deptford.

Dogs, Isle of.—A projection on the N. bank of the Thames opposite Greenwich reach, having on its E. side Limehouse reach; on its W. side Blackwall reach; and the West India docks, extending over 295 acres, on the N. side. The name may have been given on account of its containing the kennels of the royal hounds when Greenwich was a palace. Some say it is a corruption of "docks," this place having been long famous for docks.

Dorking, 21 miles from London, by the London and Brighton railway. Those who wish to see the finest Surrey landscapes will proceed to this point. Close by is the famous Box Hill, planted in the time of Charles I.; the ruins of Betchworth castle and Deepdene, the seat of Mr. Hope, noted for its gallery of pictures and works of art.

Dulwich.—(See p. 68.)

Ealing, 5 miles from London, on the G.W.R. Horne Tooke, author of the "Diversions of Purley," is buried here. From Hanger Hill, on the W. of the village, is an extensive and beautiful prospect. The custom of *Gavelkind*, by which lands descend to all the sons equally, prevails in this parish. Gunnersbury Park, S. of Ealing, is the seat of Baron Lionel de Rothschild.

East Ham, Essex, on the Barking-road, having a station on the Tilbury railway. The parish was given to Waltham Abbey by Edward the Confessor. The church shows some ancient Norman work. In Green-street house, on the N.W. of East Ham. Anne Boleyne is said to have lived.

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Edmonton, Middlesex, an ancient town on the "Ermin-street." The Bell Inn, Upper Fore-street, Edmonton, has been made famous by Cowper, in his Johnny Gilpin,—

"Unto the Bell at Edmonton,
All in a chaise and pair."

Eltham, 8 miles from London, on the Maidstone-road, and S. of Shooter's-hill (see p. 91). It contains the remains of the palace built by Antony Bec, bishop of Durham, about 1250, in which John of Eltham, son of Edward II., was born 1315, and in which Edward III. feasted King John of France, 1364. The old hall, rebuilt by Edward IV., is 100 feet long, and has a noble groined roof. It was repaired at a cost of £700 in 1828. Numerous subterranean passages exist beneath the palace site. Bishop Horne, the commentator on the Psalms, is buried in Eltham church.

Enfield, Middlesex, 12 miles N.E. of London, on the G. E. R. The old palace, a hunting seat of Queen Elizabeth, has not wholly perished; one room, rich with ancient oak carving, and a sculptured mantel-piece, remains. The cedar, said to have been planted, in 1666, by Dr. Uvedale, master of the Enfield grammar-school, stands in the garden. St Andrew's church, of the 14th century, contains a richly-sculptured altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, finely inlaid with brass-work, to the memory of John Tiptoft, born 1446. Fine scenery is to be seen in the neighbourhood.

Epping Forest, Essex, N.E. of London, formerly called the Forest of Essex, and also Waltham Forest. Copped Hall, a fine mansion, stands on the site of a monastic building, formerly belonging to Waltham Abbey. Under the Fairlop oak was formerly held a great fair, on the first Friday in July (see Fairlop). On every Easter Monday it was the custom to turn out a stag in this forest for a public hunt. The custom began in 1226, when Henry III. granted the liberty of hunting over this country to the citizens of London. The forest is reached by the Great Eastern and North London trains from Fenchurch-street, Bishopsgate, &c. By stopping at the Loughton station, the tourist will find himself close to the forest. The prospect from Beech-hill is noble.

Erith, below Woolwich, reached by the N. Kent Railway, and by steamboat. Here, probably, the "Henry Grace de Dieu" ship of the line, was launched in 1515. The country abounds in beautiful scenery, especially on the road to Woolwich and Abbey Wood (see p. 74). In Erith church is an ancient rood-screen, and several specimens of early English architecture.

Eton.—The S. W. R., from Waterloo-bridge, and the G. W. R. from Paddington, run to Windsor, from which a five minutes' walk will bring the visitor to the Royal College of Eton, founded by Henry VI. This foundation consists of a provost, vice-provost,

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6 fellows, a head-master, assistant masters, and 70 scholars, who have rooms in the college, and are distinguished by their black gowns. The "Oppidans" live in the master's or Dame's houses, not being on the foundation. The present number of the whole school is about 900. Most parts of Eton College may be seen on applying at the porter's lodge.

Fairlop Oak stood in Hainault forest (see p. 84), 3 miles from Ilford, and 2 miles from Chigwell (see p. 79), extending over a circumference of 300 feet; the trunk was 66 feet round. A fair, and feast of beans and bacon, commenced by Mr. Day, of Wapping, was formerly held under this tree, but the oak has fallen, and the once popular fair is abolished.

Finchley, N.W. of Highgate, 8 miles from London. Here, near the common, are the cemeteries of St. Pancras, and St. Mary's, Islington, extending over nearly 90 acres; and at Churchend the cemetery of St. Mary, Marylebone, 33 acres. In St. Mary's church is a brass to the memory of Richard Pratt and his wife, 1487. An obelisk monument to the memory of Major Cartwright stands in the church-yard. Monk's army assembled on Finchley Common in 1660.

Foot's Cray, Kent, on the river Cray. The church has a Norman chancel; the rest is in the early English style. The place is said to have been named from Sir William Foote, one of the vassals of William I.

Forest Hill, about 5½ miles from London, on the Croydon railway. A pleasant walk of 2½ miles leads to Dulwich (see p. 68).

Fulham, W. of London. On the Middlesex bank of the Thames stands the palace of the Bishop of London, a structure of the time of Henry VII. All the bishops of London, since the Reformation, except Porteus, are buried in Fulham church. One mile to the east of Fulham is Sandend, where stood a seat of Nell Gwynne; two walnut trees planted here by Nell and Charles II., still flourish.

Garrett, a hamlet of Upper Tooting, W. of Wimbledon (see p. 96), and once notorious for the mock tumultuary elections of a "Mayor of Garrett," held at the same time as the general parliamentary elections. The custom was abolished in 1796.

Gatton Park.—(See Reigate.)

Geological Districts.—(See these in their places.) 1. Bagshot Heath—2. Clapham—3. Kingston—4. Sunderidge—5. Wimbledon—6. Wandsworth. The London clay contains marine shells, remains of fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammalia. The cutting at New Cross (see p. 89) station, on the Croydon railway, runs through the London clay.

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Gravesend, in Kent, 30 miles from London by the river boats, and 24 miles from London by the N. Kent railway. Tilbury Fort (see p. 93), is on the opposite side of the Thames; and Cobham Hall (see p. 80), stands about 4 miles distant. Very extensive and beautiful prospects are obtained from Windmill-hill, and other elevations in the neighbourhood. Rosherville Gardens, admission 6d., are close to the town. The steam-boats land passengers at Rosherville and Gravesend piers.

Greenwich.—(See p. 69.)

Hainault or Henhault Forest, in Essex, to the East of Epping Forest (see p. 82), of which it may be deemed a part.

Ham House, a short distance from Richmond (see p. 72), near the Thames, built by Sir Thomas Vavasour, 1610, purchased by the first Earl of Dysart about 1625, and still retaining in its interior and furniture, the style of the 17th century. Four kings, Charles I., James I., Charles II., and James II., have resided in this mansion.

Hampstead, N.W. of the metropolis. The hills rise to the height of 400 feet, and afford some admirable prospects From these high grounds the old river Fleet had its source, and the river Brent rises on the N. side. A great elm formerly stood here, so large, that a staircase of 42 steps was constructed inside for people to ascend to the top, where a tower was formed, capable of holding 20 persons. The views extend far round over Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, and Hertfordshire; different points must be selected from which to see all the varieties of the landscape. The place abounds in noble avenues of trees, and in most attractive leafy solitudes. Walk to Highgate from Hampstead.

Hampton Court.—(See p. 70.)

Hanwell Asylum, 17¼ miles from London, on the G.W.R., established 1831, for the pauper lunatics of the county of Middlesex, of whom it can accommodate 1000 persons. The picturesque church at Hanwell was built from the designs of Scott Moffatt. Jonas Hanway is buried here. Near Hanwell station, the railroad passes over the river Brent, along the Wharncliffe viaduct 900 feet long, named from Lord Wharncliffe.

Harlington, 3½ miles W. of Hounslow. The church has a Norman porch, and the trunk of the yew in the church-yard measures 20 feet in circumference. Close to Harlington was Dawley House, the seat of Viscount Bolingbroke; part of the building still remains.

Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the West postal district, was probably a Roman station. The hill is above 200 feet high, and from its top is a beautiful view over 13 counties. Wolsey was rector of Harrow, and Becket resided for a time in the Manor-house,

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once a seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The inner round pillars of the church nave, the doorway on the west side of the tower, and the fine old font, are early Norman, of the time of William I. The celebrated Harrow school was founded in 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman of Harrow. Much of the noble Elizabethan pile is preserved in its original style. The average number in the school is between 300 and 400. Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel were educated at Harrow. Formerly, on the 4th of August, a grand archery fête was held here, when the scholars shot for the prize, a silver arrow. The device of the "crossed arrows" over the lion rampant, is said to have been adopted by Dr. Butler, when master of Harrow. The annual speeches are now given on the day of the former archery fête. Dr. Parr was born at Harrow, and the poet-physician, Sir Samuel Garth, is buried in the church. The views in the vicinity of Harrow are very fine; a walk from Harrow to Wembly-hill, to Harrow-common, and to Pinner, will prove this.

Hayes, Kent, 2 miles from Bromley (see p. 77). At this place the Earl of Chatham lived and died, and here his more famous son William Pitt was born. The banners carried at the funeral of Chatham are kept in the church. To the S. of Hayes lie Holwood-hill (see p. 86). Cæsar's camp (see p. 78), and Knockholt Beeches (see p. 88). Beautiful and extensive views abound in this neighbourhood. Hayes is only a short walk from the Farnborough station, on the S. E. R.

Hendon, Middlesex, N.W. of London, between the Edgware-road and the Marylebone cemetery; has an ancient church, beautifully situated.

Highgate, 6 miles from London, probably so named from a toll-gate belonging to the bishops of London. The hill is 400 feet above St. Paul's Churchyard. Whittington's alms-houses stand on the spot where old tradition says he heard Bow bells ring out "Turn again Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London," and a stone close by repeats the story. Near the church is the N. London cemetery, beautifully placed on the hill. The view of London at night from this point is most striking, from the vast area of the illumination. Lauderdale House and Cromwell House invest the hill with historical associations, and Coleridge's former residence is in the "Grove." The body of the poet rests in the burial-ground of the chapel, which stands on or near the site of an ancient hermitage.

Holland House.—The seat of Lord Holland stands a little to the W. of Kensington-gardens. The central part of this house was erected 1607. Addison, on his marriage in 1716, with the widow of Robert Rich, Earl of Holland and of Warwick, resided in Holland House until his death in 1719. The first dahlia seen

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in England is said to have been planted in the flower garden of Holland House.

The room in which Addison died, and the bed-rooms of Fox and Sheridan are still preserved unaltered.

In the library Addison was accustomed to compose his articles for "The Spectator."

Holwood Hill, Kent, a little S. of Hayes (see p. 85), the seat of Lord Chelmsford, noted for its richly-wooded landscapes and extensive views. Holwood House stands on the site of Pitt's favourite residence.

Hornsey, Middlesex, N. of London, on the G. N. Railway, near Muswell-hill. Beautiful views are obtained from the hill, at the foot of which stands the small house in which Moore wrote "*Lallah Rookh.*"

Samuel Rogers, author of the "Pleasures of Memory," was buried in St. Mary's church, in 1855.

Ilford (Great).—Seven miles E. of London, on the G. E. R. Here is a hospital founded by the Abbess of Barking (see p. 75), for a prior, master, two priests, and 13 lepers, and re-founded by Queen Elizabeth for a master-chaplain, and six old men. N. of Ilford is Valentines (see p. 94); Barking to the S.; and Wanstead (see p. 95) to the W.

Isleworth.—(See Sion House.)

Kensal Green, near Paddington, and close to the G. W. R., noted for the cemetery, extending over 50 acres, in which the Duke of Sussex, the Princess Sophia, two daughters of Sir Walter Scott, Sydney Smith, Joseph Hume, Thomas Hood, Fergus O'Connor, and many other persons of note are buried.

Kensington Gardens adjoin Hyde-park on the N.W., from which they are only divided by a sunk fence. These beautiful grounds now extend over 356 acres, consisting of the 26 acres originally belonging to Kensington-palace, 30 acres added by Queen Anne, and the 300 acres by which Queen Caroline, the wife of George II., enlarged the gardens.

The bridge over the Serpentine, designed by Sir John Rennie, was built in 1826.

Kensington Palace stands at the west end of Kensington Gardens, and was formerly the mansion of Lord Chancellor Nottingham, from whom William III. purchased the estate.

William III., his Queen Mary, Queen Anne, her husband, Prince George of Denmark, and George II., all died in Kensington Palace. Here Queen Victoria was born, and held her first Court in this palace, in which her uncle, the Duke of Sussex, resided till his death, having here formed his noble library of Biblical works.

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Kew Gardens.—The Richmond omnibuses pass Kew-green, and the railway stations of the Windsor line, from Waterloo-bridge, and the North London line, from Camden Town, are within five minutes' walk of the gardens. The gardens proper cover 75 acres, besides the park and pleasure-grounds, also open to the public, the whole area exceeding 320 acres. The gateway to the gardens was erected in 1846, from a design by Decimus Burton.

The Conservatory, removed from Buckingham Palace, in 1836, contains a valuable collection of Banksias, Chinese, Japanese, and Mexican shrubs.

The Orangery, erected by Sir William Chambers, in 1766, close to the broad gravel walk, abounds in specimens of the less hardy pines, removed here in winter.

The Palm House, designed by Decimus Burton, is 362 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 63 feet high. This noble hot-house is kept at the temperature of 80° Fahrenheit in the coldest winter days, by hot water pipes. The most remarkable plant in this house is the Abyssinian Banana, described by Bruce. The palms, however, are the chief attraction, including the cocoa-nut, the date, the Palmyra palm, and numerous others, the names of all being labelled.

The Museum, erected at the head of the lake, contains an extensive collection of woods, and of the vegetables from which dyes, drugs, fibrous, and plastic materials, are procured.

The Botanical Garden lies near the Museum, and contains a classified collection of indigenous plants; and not far off are green-houses and stoves of various temperatures, devoted to Cape heaths, tropical ferns, the aloe, cactus, orchideans, and a variety of other tribes.

The Pleasure Grounds and Park, situated on the South side of the gardens, and covering more than 250 acres, contain an arboretum, nursery grounds, the new lake, and the Queen's gardens.

The Pagoda, 163 feet high, an octagon tower of 10 stories, was erected by Sir William Chambers, after a Chinese model. The summit commands views in clear weather to the distance of more than 30 miles. Near the Unicorn-gate, Richmond-road, stands the flag-staff, 159 feet high, put up in 1861. It is the trunk of a Douglas pine tree, and is thought to be 250 years old.

Kew Gardens are open to the public every week-day during summer, from 1 to 6 o'clock; in winter, till dusk; on Sundays, from 2 till 6. Notice the sun dial, said to mark the spot where the astronomer Bradley discovered the aberration of light.

Kingston.—One mile from the Kingston Station of the South Western Railway, is noted for its many historical associations. The first ford over the Thames, above London, being at this point, the station became of importance in the Roman period.

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Here Edward the Elder and seven succeeding Saxon kings were crowned; the ancient stone on which the prince sat during the ceremony is now preserved in the Court-house. John gave the town a charter, and it sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward III. The N.E. part of Kingston (or Norbiton) contains the free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, in the ancient chapel of St. Mary Magdalene. Here Gibbon was for two years a scholar. On Surbiton common, S. of Kingston, the Royalists, headed by the Duke of Buckingham, were defeated in a sharp skirmish by the Parliamentarians, July 7th, 1648. Bagshot sands run from Kingston westwards towards Bagshot.

Kingston Hill rises on the S. of Richmond-park. From this elevation the tourist may obtain a rich and extensive view.

Knockholt Beeches, Kent. This richly wooded hill visible for miles round, lies some distance to the S. of Bromley (see p. 77), on the Sevenoaks (see p. 91) road. The rich scenery will amply repay a visit. To the E. is Chevening-park, the seat of Earl Stanhope.

Knole House. (See Sevenoaks.)

Leyton, or Lea Town, Essex, W. of Lower Epping Forest, 5½ miles from London on Great Eastern Railway, on the Lea, from which it is named. Here was a Roman military station; many subterranean pavements, old foundations, coins and urns have been discovered. Some suppose it to have been the ancient Durolitum.

Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador to the Mogul in 1614, and subsequently to Germany and Constantinople, was born at Low Leyton. He brought to England the celebrated ancient Greek version of the Bible, called the Alexandrian codex, now in the British Museum. Strype, the antiquary, vicar of Leyton for nearly 70 years, and Bowyer, the celebrated and learned printer, are buried in the church.

Lee, Kent.—About a mile S. of Blackheath (see p. 76). In the churchyard of the old church the great astronomer Halley is buried.

Lewisham.—A station on the North Kent Railway, 5 miles from London Bridge. The name signifies a place in the pastures. The manor once belonged to a niece of King Alfred. A small priory at Lewisham belonged to St. Peter's Abbey, at Ghent. Eltham (see p. 82) is about 3 miles from Lewisham.

Louis Philippe's Tomb. (See Weybridge.)

Mary's Cray, St., Kent. Named from the brook Cray, and situated in a pleasant country on the Mid-Kent Railway. Some good brasses are in the church. A mile to the south is Orpington, where Sir Percival Hart entertained Queen Elizabeth at his seat, Bark-Hart.

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Merton Priory.—The remains of this Augustinian Priory are about half-a-mile E. of the Wimbledon Station, on the South Western Railway. Part of the east gateway, a window, and some fragments of the old flint wall are all now left of a monastery, to which Henry I. granted the whole manor of Merton, and in which Becket was educated; where the powerful and high-spirited judge, Hubert de Burgh, found shelter from the rage of Henry III.; and where, in 1236, the celebrated Parliament was held, in which English nobles refused to submit to the Canon law, in the words "Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari." (We do not wish the laws of England to be changed.) Nelson-place, at Merton, preserves the name of a house occupied by Lord Nelson from 1801 to 1803, and afterwards by Lady Hamilton. A stream named the Nile ran through the gardens, and Nelson himself is said to have often angled in the river Wandle.

Mitcham, Surrey, E. of Merton, and near the Wimbledon and Croydon Railway. The herb and flower-gardens of Mitcham perfume the air in summer for miles. Dr. Donne, the satirist, and friend of Isaac Walton, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, had residences here.

Mitcham Grove belonged to the famous Lord Clive, and was presented by him to his counsel Wedderburn (Lord Loughborough), in acknowledgment of the services rendered by Wedderburn to Clive on the famous Parliamentary investigation.

Morden College, close to Blackheath (see p. 76), was founded about 1696, by a merchant, Sir John Morden, for 12 reduced Turkey Merchants. About 70 decayed tradesmen are now received into the college.

Mortlake, Surrey, about 8 miles from Waterloo-road, on the South Western Railway. The Archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace here. Dr. Dee, the mathematician and astrologer, so often consulted by Queen Elizabeth, resided at Mortlake until 1576, when the furious mob of Barnes drove him away as a wicked professor of "the black art." Dee, however, returned, and died at Mortlake, 1608. The once celebrated Mortlake tapestry works were established on the site of Dee's house. Another astrologer, and also "almanac maker," John Partridge, died at Mortlake, 1715, and is buried in the churchyard. Close to the station are the Cordwainer's Almshouses.

Muswell Hill, 5 miles from King's Cross Station, and about one mile from Crouch End Station, or Wood-green. A fine view of the Lea vale is obtained from the hill, on which stands the Alexandra Palace, with its park.

New Cross.—At this station, 3 miles from London Bridge, is a cutting through the London clay 80 feet deep.

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Norbiton. (See Kingston.)

North Cray, Kent. — On the river Cray, in a beautiful country. Bexley is now united with N. Cray, and its old parish church is a barn.

Norwood, 8¼ miles S. of London, an the Croydon line, once noted as the haunt of gipsies, and for the Beulah Spa. The beautiful scenery of this part will amply repay the visitor for his short journey. The South Metropolitan Cemetery is at Norwood.

Oaks, The.—One mile from Croydon, the seat of the Earls of Derby, from which some noble views are seen. "The Oaks" at Epsom is named from this place.

Oatlands.—(See Weybridge.)

Osterley Park, Middlesex, the seat of the Earl of Jersey, lies 2 miles to the west of Brentford (see p. 77). The house contains many good pictures of the French, Italian, Spanish and English schools, ancient statues, rare manuscripts and old printed books.

Paul's Cray (St.), Kent, on the Cray. The church, dedicated to St. Paulinus, is in the early English style. Beautiful scenery characterises this part of Kent.

Plaistow.—In these marshes are the Victoria Docks. (See Victoria Docks.)

Prospects (fine). — Noble landscape views are obtained from Hampstead Heath, Highgate Hill, the Crystal Palace heights, Muswell Hill, St. Ann's Hill, near Chertsey, Cooper's Hill, Runnimede, and from the Round Tower of Windsor Castle.

Ravensbourne River.—This Kentish stream rises on Keston Heath, near Cæsar's Camp (see p. 78), flows by Hayes (see p. 85), Bromley (see p. 77), Beckenham (see p. 76), and Lewisham to Deptford.

Reigate, 21 miles from London, by Norwood and Croydon, on the South-Eastern Railway. In the neighbourhood is Gatton Park, a magnificent house erected by Lord Monson, and containing among other works the celebrated Holy Family, by Leonardo da Vinci.

Richmond.—(See p. 72).

Rockholts, near Leyton (see p. 88). The ancient entrenchments bearing this name consist of a double bank and a moat. The whole is 100 feet in diameter.

Roehampton.—A pleasant village on the E. side of Richmond Park. Roehampton Grove was built by Lord Huntingfield, 1777, on the site of Old Weston House, the former resi-

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dence of Sir Richard Weston, Lord Treasurer of Charles I. Some fine cedars are near the Roehampton Gate of Richmond Park.

Rosherville Gardens.—(See *Gravesend.*)

Rotherhithe stands on the south bank of the Thames, in Kent, where the Commercial Docks cover 100 acres, and where it is said Canute began his line of trenches for investing London.

Runnymede.—Proceeding by the S. W. R., past Twickenham, (see p. 94) to Egham, 2 miles beyond Staines, we reach this famous mead, where the Great Charter was forced from John. On Magna Charta Island, Louis of France, in 1216, made the treaty by which he gave up all his claims to the English throne. The "Mead," containing 160 acres, is close to the town of Egham, between Cooper's Hill and the Thames. Magna Charta Island occupies about 1,500 acres. The tourist should ascend from Runnymede to the summit of Cooper's Hill, from which a famous Surrey prospect is obtained. Sir John Denham's poem, "Cooper's Hill," published in 1643, has given a celebrity to this beautiful spot. Egham church contains a large and tasteless monument to Judge Denham, the father of the poet.

Rye House.—Reached by the Broxbourne junction branch of the G. E. R., about 4 miles beyond Waltham. It is now a great house of resort for anglers, but derives, of course, its historical importance from the once exciting "Rye House Plot."

St. Mary's Cray.—(See *Mary's Cray.*)

St. Paul's Cray.—(See *Paul's Cray.*)

Sanderstead.—From this point, about 570 feet high, some of the finest and boldest Surrey scenery extends far around. Sanderstead is 3 miles from Croydon.

Seven Oaks, 14 miles beyond Bromley (see p. 77), and 24 from London. Opposite the church are the beautiful grounds and magnificent trees of Knole House, the former residence of the Sackvilles, Earls of Dorset, now belonging to the Countess of Amherst. The noble hall, the oak gallery, with its rich collection of portraits, and the stately rooms of this magnificent old manor-house, will repay the tourist for the journey from London. Knole Park is open to tourists, and the surrounding scenery is marked by some of the richest characteristics of Kentish landscape.

Shooter's Hill.—An elevation of the London clay, is 446 feet high; near Blackheath. Henry VIII. held his "Maying" here. The Castle of Severndroog was built on the top in 1784, by Sir William Jones, to commemorate the capture of Severndroog, near Bombay, 1756. Beautiful views.

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Sion House.—The seat of the Duke of Northumberland, close to Brentford (see p. 77), on the west, facing the Thames and Kew Gardens. The gardens and conservatory contain a noble collection of plants, and the house is rich in sculpture and paintings. Sion House stands on the site of the nunnery founded by Henry V., 1414, for nuns of St. Bridget. The Society consisted of 85 members; 13 priests, answering to the 13 apostles, 60 nuns, 4 deacons, and 8 lay brethren. The nuns, when driven from England, found a new home in Lisbon, till their convent perished in the great earthquake of 1755.

The present Sion House is a noble mansion, chiefly in the style of the 17th century.

Southgate, on the Great Northern Railway, is in a pretty country near Colney Hatch (see p. 80). It formed the south entrance to Enfield Chace. From the high ground near Southgate the landscape beauties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hertfordshire form a scenic panorama.

Stanmore (Great), Middlesex.—A monument in memory of Cassibelaunus was erected here by the Duke of Chandos, whose noble mansion "Canons" stood in little Stanmore.

Stanmore (Little.) The church was rebuilt in 1715, by the Duke of Chandos, the ceiling and walls were painted by Laguerre, and Handel is said to have composed "Esther" for the consecration. The Duke's mansion "Canons," which cost £280,000, was pulled down in 1744. The columns were put up in the portico of Wanstead House, and the marble staircase in the Earl of Chesterfield's, May Fair. On Brockley Hill, N. of Stanmore, some place the Roman station, Sulloniacæ.

Stoke Poges Churchyard, about two miles from the Slough Station of the G. W. R. stands in a beautifully secluded spot in Stoke Park. The grave of the poet Gray, author of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," is close to the east wall of the church. Stoke House, built by a descendant of William Penn, is seen on the left of the churchyard; on the right rises a column to the memory of the famous lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, a former lord of the manor. The remains of the ancient hall and "Stoke Hospital," once a chantry, founded in the time of Queen Mary, are also seen to the north of the church.

Stratford.—(See *Bow.*)

Streatham.—About 7 miles from London, and 1 mile beyond Brixton Hill, is Streatham Common, on the Tooting side of which in Streatham Park, stood the mansion of Mr. Thrale, the brewer, where for about 15 years Johnson was a constant visitor. Dr. Johnson's pew in Streatham church was removed in 1816, when the church was rebuilt. A good view of the country may be had from the top of Streatham Hill.

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Sunbury, Middlesex, 3 miles from the railway station at Hampton Court (see p. 70). A pretty village on the banks of the Thames; the surrounding scenery is beautiful, and the views extensive. An ancient British cemetery was found near the village in 1872.

Surbiton.—(see Kingston.)

Sydenham.—(see Crystal Palace, p. 64.)

Sunderidge Park, Kent, close to Bromley (see p. 77), on the S. Eastern railway, a spot interesting to geologists, on account of its fossil oyster-beds and conglomerates, and to the tourist for the fine views gained from its high grounds. A beautiful walk leads to Bromley.

Teddington.—2½ miles N. of Kingston, where the first Thames Lock occurs, and beyond which the tide does not flow. The village is on the road from Richmond to Hampton Court. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, keeper of the seals in the time of Charles II., Peg Woffington, the celebrated actress of the time of George II., and John Walter of "The Times," are buried in the church.

Thames, The.—*Tours* UP *the river from London Bridge;* (see each place in the Guide), passing the Temple, Somerset House, Parliament Houses, Lambeth Palace, Millbank, Battersea Park, Chelsea, Putney, Fulham, Barnes, Chiswick, Mortlake, Kew, Brentford, Sion House, Richmond, Twickenham, Ham House, Teddington, Kingston, Hampton Court, and Thames Ditton.

Tours DOWN *the river from London Bridge,* passing Billingsgate Fish Market, the Tower, St. Katharine's and London Docks, The Pool, The Tunnel, Rotherhithe, Limehouse, Deptford, West India Docks, Isle of Dogs, Greenwich, Woolwich, and further down to Gravesend and the Nore.

Thames Ditton.—A village S. of Hampton Court Park, and 1 mile from the Hampton Court station on the S. W. R. The river here affords good angling, and the scenery is beautiful. Boyle Farm, the seat of Lord St. Leonards, is close to Thames Ditton.

Tilbury Fort.—On the Essex shore of the Thames, near Gravesend (see p. 84) in West Tilbury, first formed in 1588, but constructed on a better plan in 1687. The batteries are said to be powerful. The railway from Fenchurch-street runs to Tilbury, and the ferry steam-boats cross to Gravesend.

Tooting, Surrey.—Named from a Saxon family or tribe, the "Tootingas,"—half-a-mile from the Balham station, S. W. R.

Tottenham, Middlesex, about 8 miles north of London, on the G. E. R. An ancient cross stood on Tottenham Green, and on

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its site an octagon column was raised in 1630, and repaired in 1809. Near Page Green stood the "Seven Sisters," a clump of elms, full grown in 1630. Bruce Castle, W. of Tottenham, is a building of the 17th century, erected on the site of one more ancient.

Totteridge, Herts, ten miles N. of London. Lord Chancellor Cottenham is buried in the Churchyard; and here stands an ancient yew supposed to be 1000 years old.

Turnham Green, W. of Hammersmith. Near the church on the Green stands Heathfield House, the former residence of Lord Heathfield, the celebrated defender of Gibraltar in the memorable siege of 1781.

Twickenham, 10 miles from London, on the South Western Railway, the former residence of Pope, whose villa, however, no longer exists, and its once ornamental grounds form the site of several modern villas. A tablet to the poet was erected by his friend, Bishop Warburton, in the church. Marble Hill, the seat of General Jonathan Peel, is immediately E. of the village. A walk of 3½ miles leads to Hampton Court, through Bushey Park. Orleans House, the residence of the family of Louis Philippe, stands in the park. About 1 mile to the south is Strawberry Hill, the once noted seat of Horace Walpole.

Valentines, Essex, north of Ilford, (see p. 86), and east of Wanstead (see p. 95). Here is the parent vine, planted 1758, from which the celebrated one at Hampton Court was taken as a slip. This ancient vine produced in 1835 4 cwt. of grapes.

Victoria Docks.—These stand on Plaistow Marshes, and were opened in 1855, Mr. Bidder being the engineer, and Messrs. Peto, Betts and Brassey the contractors. Round the docks, which extend over 90 acres, and contain more than a mile of quay and wharfage, a populous town has grown up. These docks are reached by the Great Eastern Railway, from Shoreditch, or by the Tilbury line from Fenchurch-street.

Views.—(See each place in the Guide.) St. Anne's Hill, near Chertsey.—Cooper's Hill, by Runnymede.—Richmond Hill.—Good views of London and the surrounding country are seen from Sydenham Common.—Duppa's Hill, near Croydon.—Streatham Hill.—St. George's Hill, near Weybridge. (See *Prospects*).

Virginia Water.—Those who proceed down the S. W. Railway may reach this beautiful lake by a walk of 2 miles from Egham or by proceeding direct to the Virginia Water station. The lake extends about a mile and a half, and was formed by the landscape designer Sandby, while the Duke of Cumberland, son of George II., was ranger of Windsor Park. The name Virginia was given in honour of the Duke, who had been Governor

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of Virginia. The water-fall at the end has been called a miniature Niagara. The Chinese temple was a favourite resort of George IV. The ruins are ancient marbles from Corinth. Above, on the high ground, is the Belvedere Fort.

Walthamstow, Essex.—One mile from the Lea Bridge station on the G. E. R., and 6 miles from Shoreditch, belonged to Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, to whom William I. gave his niece Judith in marriage. The church contains many monuments worthy of notice. George Gascoyne, the Elizabethan poet, was born at Walthamstow.

Walton. This pretty village is a little below Hampton Court, from which it may easily be reached by a pleasant walk along the towing-path. The view from Walton Bridge is, under favourable conditions of the atmosphere, often singularly beautiful. The famous Coway stakes (see p. 80), are near Walton Bridge.

Wandsworth.—Near the Wandsworth station on the S. W. R., is named from the once clear river Wandle, which falls into the Thames at this place. On the common stands the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, opened by the Queen, July, 1857, for the orphan daughters of soldiers and sailors. The strata of the district contain remains of the elephant and rhinoceros.

Wanstead, Essex, 7 miles from Shoreditch, and 1½ mile from the Ilford (see p. 86) station on the G. E. R. Here stood Wanstead House, built 1715, by Sir Richard Child, afterwards Viscount Castlemaine and Earl of Tylney. The mansion was pulled down in 1822. The grotto constructed by the Countess of Mornington remains. The Weavers' Alms-houses are at New Wanstead. Much fine scenery may be found in this neighbourhood.

Westerham lies about 4½ miles beyond Bromley (see p. 77), the birth place of General Wolfe, who is buried in the church.

Weybridge.—Those who extend their journey to Chertsey (see p. 78), will probably take the opportunity of viewing Weybridge. The walk by the Thames to Walton abounds in beautiful views. The road from Weybridge to Chertsey through Oatlands Park, will interest the lovers of historic sites. Oatlands Palace, raised by Henry VIII., improved by Inigo Jones, inhabited by Anne of Denmark, wife of James I., and in later times by the Duke of York, has disappeared, excepting an oratory and garden wall. St. George's Hill, open to the public, and close to the station, affords fine views. Louis Philippe, the Duchess de Nemours, and the Duchess d'Orleans, are buried in the Roman Catholic chapel, built by Mr. Taylor, near Waterloo Cottage. On Weybridge Green stands the monument to the Duchess of York.

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This was the seven dials column, which gave name to the well-known district in London.

Wimbledon.—7½ miles from London, by the S. W. R. From Wandsworth or Putney station the distance is but short. Wimbledon affords some good prospects, especially from the Park and Common. The blue anemone grows in some spots in the park. Wimbledon House on the common was formerly occupied by the French financial minister Calonne. South of the common is the site of an ancient circular camp 7 acres in extent, probably of Saxon origin. South of this work runs the "Ridgway," an ancient road. Wimbledon Park House, the seat of the Duke of Somerset, stands on the site of an old mansion erected by Sir Thomas Cecil, son of Lord Burghley, which was afterwards bought for Henrietta Maria, and subsequently became the residence of Cromwell's General, Lambert. The lake covers 50 acres. John Horne Tooke, author of the work on the English language, entitled "The Diversions of Purley," died at Wimbledon, 1812 (see Ealing), in the brick house opposite Wimbledon House.

The fossil bones of the elephant and rhinoceros are found in the strata under the common.

Windsor. (See p. 73).

Woodford, Essex, on the Great Eastern Railway, 7½ miles from London. The churchyard is known for its ancient yew. A monument to the once famous Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey stands in the churchyard. Woodford Wells, 1½ miles distant, were once famous for their waters. Woodford is a good central point for tourists who wish to see Epping Forest.

Woolwich. (See p. 72).

*** *The Editor will feel obliged by any communications respecting errors or omissions in this work, addressed* "To the Editor of the Multum-in-Parvo Guide to London and its Environs," *care of* Mr. Stanford, *Charing Cross, London.*

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CAB FARES FROM THE RAILWAYS.

The following Tables of Distances and Cab Fares from the Railway Stations, and to a few public places, with the Distances and Fares from one Railway Terminus to another, may be useful to the Traveller. The Distances and Fares from the Railway Stations to several central points and public places are also given. The letters M and Y, over the figures in the first column, denote miles and yards. 1,760 yards make a mile. No cab can be hired from a stand for less than a 1*s.* fare. *Time* fares 2*s.* the hour, and 6*d.* for each quarter of an hour. Hansoms, 2*s.* 6*d.* the hour, and 8*d.* each quarter of an hour.

FROM THE BANK TO	M.	Y.	*s.*	*d*
Botanical-gar., Regent's-park..	3	830	2	0
British Museum	1	1420	1	0
Charing-cross (the statue) ..	1	1700	1	0
The Custom-house	0	950	1	0
Gt. Eastern Railway, Shoreditch	0	1650	1	0
Fenchurch-street Station	0	930	1	0
Gt. Northern Ry., King's-cross	2	410	1	6
Gt. Western Raily., Paddington	4	500	2	6
Hyde-park-corner	3	320	2	0
London-bridge Railway Station			1	0
London Docks	1	310	1	0
Nth. London Ry., Camden-town	3	370	2	0
North Western Ry., Euston-sq.	2	1340	1	6
South Western Ry., Waterloo-rd.	1	1640	1	0
New Houses of Parliamt., Westminster Hall and Abbey ..	2	920	1	6
Royal Surrey Gardens	2	50	1	6
St. Katherine's Docks	1	150	1	0
Temple-bar	1	230	1	0
The Tower	0	1200	1	0
Zoological-gardens, Regent's-pk.	3	1680	2	0

FROM THE GT. WESTERN RAILWAY, PADDINGTON (Arrival Platform), TO	M.	Y.	*s.*	*d.*
Brighton and South Coast Rly., London-bridge	4	1430	2	6
Gt. Eastern Railway, Shoreditch	4	1580	2	6
Fenchurch-street Station	4	1160	2	6
Great Northern Ry., King's-cross	2	1340	1	6
North London Ry , Camden-tn.	3	50	2	0
North Western Ry., Euston-sq.	2	560	1	6
South Estn. Ry., London-bridge	4	1380	2	6
South Wstn. Ry., Waterloo-road	3	1150	2	0
The Bank	4	360	2	6
The British Museum	2	991	1	6
Charing-cross	2	1200	1	6
Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall and Abbey ..	3	440	2	0
Hyde-park-corner	2	30	1	6
Lord's Cricket Ground	1	650	1	0
Temple-bar	3	380	2	0
The Tower	4	1380	2	6
Zoological-gardens, Regent's-pk	2	280	1	6

FROM THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, EUSTON-SQ., TO	M.	Y.	*s.d.*
Brighton and South Coast Ry., London-bridge	3	660	2 0
Great Eastern Rly., Shoreditch	3	30	2 0
Fenchurch-street Railway ..	3	390	2 0
Gt. Northern Rly., King's-cross	0	1300	0 6
Gt. Western Railway, Paddington (departure platform) ..	2	680	1 6
North London Ry., Camden-tn.	1	400	1 0
S Eastern Rly., London-bridge	3	610	2 0
South Western Ry., Waterloo-rd.	2	780	1 6
Bank	2	1260	1 6
British Museum	1	320	1 0
Charing-cross	1	1400	1 0
Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall and Abbey ..	2	640	1 6
Hyde-park-corner	2	1030	1 6
Lord's Cricket Ground	2	380	1 6
Temple-bar	1	1670	1 0
The Tower	3	530	2 0
Zoological-gardens, Regent's-pk.	1	740	1 0

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From Great Northern Railway, King's-cross, to

	M.	Y.	s.	d.
Brighton and South Coast Rly., London-bridge	2	151	0	1 6
Great Eastern Rly., Shoreditch	2	92	0	1 6
Fenchurch-street Railway	2	121	0	1 6
Gt. Western Railway, Paddington (departure platform)	2	146	0	1 6
North London Rly., Camden-tn.	1	22	0	1 0
North Western Rly., Euston-sq.	0	130	0	1 0
South Estn. Rly., London-bridge	2	146	0	1 6
South Western Rly., Waterloo-rd.	2	93	0	1 6
The Bank	2	41	0	1 6
The British Museum	1	38	0	1 0
Charing-cross	2	20	0	1 6
Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall and Abbey	2	120	0	1 6
Hyde-park-corner	3	20	2	0
Lord's Cricket Ground	2	113	0	1 6
Temple-bar	1	109	0	1 0
The Tower	2	144	0	1 6
Zoological-gardens, Regent's-pk.	1	155	0	1 0

From the London Bridge Railway Stations to

Great Eastern Rly., Shoreditch				1 0
Fenchurch-street Railway				1 0
Gt. Northern Rly., King's-cross				1 6
Great Western Rly., Paddington				2 6
North London Rly., Camden-tn.				2 0

London Bridge Rys.—*continued.*

	M.	Y.	s.	d.
North Western Rly., Euston-sq.			2	0
South Westn. Rly., Waterloo-rd.			1	0
The Bank			1	0
The British Museum			1	6
Charing-cross			1	6
Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall and Abbey			1	6
Hyde-park-corner			2	0
Lord's Cricket Ground			2	6
Temple-bar			1	0
The Tower			1	0
Zoological-gardens, Regent's-pk.			2	6

From the Great Eastern Ry., Shoreditch, to

Brighton and South Coast Railway, London-bridge	1	84	0	1.0
Fenchurch-street Railway	1	40	1	0
Gt. Northern Rly., King's-cross	2	86	0	1 6
Great Western Ry., Paddington (departure platform)	4	172	0	2 6
North London Rly., Camden-tn.	3	80	0	2 0
North Western Rly., Euston-sq.	3	30	0	2 0
South Estn. Rly., London-bridge	1	79	0	1 0
South Westn. Rly., Waterloo-rd.	2	109	0	1 6
The Bank	0	165	0	1 0
The British Museum	2	84	0	1 6
Charing-cross	2	156	0	1 6
Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall and Abbey	3	62	0	2 0

Great Eastern—*continued.*

	M.	Y.	s.	d.
Hyde-park-corner	4	50	2	6
Lord's Cricket Ground	4	167	0	2 6
Temple-bar	2	90	1	6
The Tower	1	500	1	0
Zoological-gardens, Regent's-pk.	4	370	2	6

From the South Western Ry., Waterloo Road, to

Brighton and South Coast Railway, London-bridge	1	72	0	1 0
Great Eastern Rly., Shoreditch	2	113	0	1 6
Fenchurch-street Railway	2	40	1	6
Gt. Northern Rly., King's-cross	2	122	0	1 6
Gt. Western Railway, Paddington (departure platform)	3	127	0	2 0
North London Rly., Camden-tn.	3	63	0	2 0
North Western Rly., Euston-sq.	2	74	0	1 6
South Estn. Rly., London-bridge	1	67	0	1 0
The Bank	1	135	0	1 0
The British Museum	1	65	0	1 0
Charing-cross	1	31	0	1 0
Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall and Abbey	1	9	0	1 0
Hyde-park-corner	2	61	0	1 6
Lord's Cricket Ground	3	139	0	2 0
Temple-bar	1	14	0	1 0
The Tower	2	3	0	1 6
Zoological-gardens, Regent's-pk.	3	88	0	2 0

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